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## THE ARMY.

THE commanding officer First Infantry was ordered July 13 to distribute the detachment of twenty-three recruits now at Fort Wayne, Michigan, to Companies D and E, First Infantry, in such manner as to equalize them as nearly as possible.

THE Montreal observatory will be placed in communication with the Signal Office of the War Department from July 15, so that the weather reports, which are daily published in the telegraphic news from Washington, will embrace the observations in the province of Quebec.

GENERAL Crook has taken the field in Arizona against the Apaches. Five companies of cavalry, fifty picked Mexicans, and a number of the best native scouts compose the party moving against the Apaches. General Crook commands in person, and will act in conjunction with the Mexican troops in the State of Sonora.

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the Third Auditor issued 1,264 certificates of non-indebtedness to the United States to Army officers prior to their final payments. The Second Comptroller has decided that the act of Congress, authorizing the payment of \$100 per annum to an acting assistant commissary of subsistence, admits the payment to subalterns not above the grade of first lieutenant. The question came up in the case of a major in the Army who had performed the duty and claimed the additional pay.

SINCE the 1st of July, 1870, the Ordnance Department has disposed of the ordnance and ordnance stores to the amount of \$9,500,000, all of which were disposed of by the Chief of Ordnance, under authority of an act of Congress of 1868, and every dollar, save the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the sale, has been covered into the Treasury. No ammunition or arms were sold any foreign belligerent government. The only sale of small arms made direct to a foreign government was to Turkey some two years ago. Baron Gerolt did make application during the late European war to purchase all the small arms, but his proposition was subsequently withdrawn. The French Government undoubtedly got most of the arms sold during the war between Prussia and France.

THE War Department has received a telegram from Major-General Reynolds, at San Antonio, Texas, stating that the trial of the Kiowa Indian chiefs Satanta and Big Tree was progressing at Jacksboro, Texas, on July 5, and that one of them had been sentenced to be executed. General Reynolds says he has directed that they be held by the military until the orders of the President can be received, letters having gone forward by mail. The Fort Smith, Arkansas, *Era* of July 3 learns from Deputy United States Marshals McLamore and Baer that Satanta and Big Tree attempted to escape from prison, and had actually released themselves from their shackles by gnawing the flesh from their hands and feet, but were discovered and shot dead. Either the dates are inaccurate, or one of these reports must be incorrect. Marshals McLamore and Baer report that the people of the Texas frontier are very uneasy lest there should be a general outbreak of the reserve Indians upon the settlements to take vengeance for the death of these chiefs. It is believed at the Interior Department that Cochise, the great war chief of the Apaches, who has refused several invitations to visit Washington, will be there before many weeks to state his grievances in person to the Government. In reference to the Indian chiefs whose death is here recorded a correspondent writes: "Satanta is a well known Indian marauder, and some twelve or fourteen years ago used to be the terror of all emigrants through Nebraska and Kansas. I have been on many a scout after him. Old Satank was the most cold-blooded Indian villain living, and it is a blessing to humanity that he was killed. All the Indians stampeded from Fort Sill and vicinity four days before we arrived there, we being from Texas. The Indians on the reservation cannot be made to believe that the soldiers in Texas and the soldiers in the Territory are belonging to the same great father in Washington, and they say, "Heap kill and scalp Texas soldier."

"Texas soldier heap bad man." Mr. Tatum is convinced now that Mr. Lo can be controlled only by military, and a good many military at that; at least I have heard from others that Mr. Tatum has so expressed himself. It is reported that he requested the arrest of Satanta, Satank, and Big Tree, in writing, as he was very much shocked at the hearing of the late massacre near Salt Creek, which has stirred up this whole thing. There has not been an officer or soldier in Texas, I believe, for the past three or four years, but was fully satisfied that it was Indians from the reservation at Sill that were coming into Texas, and committing all kinds of depredations, and fighting and killing United States officers and soldiers, and then going back to the protection of other United States officers and soldiers. Curious anomaly! Savages protected by the Army at one place—fed, clothed, with every facility to obtain arms and ammunition at that place—get ready and go across a river into another part of the country, and fight and kill men belonging to the same Army and Government, and then return to where they came from and show Government mules and horses, as it is said they did, and boast about their exploits, and still allowed to continue! It is almost incredible."

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending July 17, 1871.

Tuesday, July 11.

LEAVE of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Captain Walter Clifford, Seventh Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Tillman, Fourth Artillery, is hereby transferred from Battery I to Battery E of that regiment.

Wednesday, July 12.

Leave of absence for seven months is hereby granted First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery, with permission to go beyond sea.

So much of Special Orders No. 247, paragraph 5, of June 23, 1871, from this office, as directs that Private Henry Fidler, Company K, Fourth Infantry, be discharged the service of the United States, is hereby revoked.

Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, to take effect August 1, proximo, to enable him to comply with Special Orders No. 166, paragraph 2, April 26, 1871, from this office.

Captain W. H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, having completed his business in this city, under Special Orders No. 106, July 17, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Platte, will rejoin his proper station without delay.

As soon as existing orders have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service (Eastern Division) will forward, under proper charge, forty recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot to the points hereafter mentioned for assignment as follows: Ten to Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, for assignment to Battery B, First Artillery; thirty to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, for assignment to Batteries C, D, and H, First Artillery. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Thursday, July 13.

Drummer John D. Carstens, Company B, Music Boys, General Service U. S. Army, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The extension of leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull in Special Orders No. 36, May 22, 1871, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended eleven days.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension, is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson.

Friday, July 14.

Private Patrik Brehen, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, now at the Insane Asylum, Stockton, California, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his command.

The following-named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving: Corporal Thomas W. Rayner, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia. First-class Private Richard Barron, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for the following-named men from the places set opposite their respective names to this city, to enable them to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, from the fund appropriated for the benefit of discharged soldiers by act of Congress approved July 5, 1862: John Weimer, formerly private Company I, Second Artillery, from San Francisco, California; Charles Wendelstein, formerly private Company F, Second Artillery, from San Francisco, California; Charles Schmalzait, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, from Benicia, California.

The following-named enlisted men having been appointed hospital stewards U. S. Army, will report as follows for assignment to duty: Private Samuel W. Richardson, Company K, Fourth Infantry, by letter to the commanding general Department of the South; Private Emil Wagner, Company I, Sixth Infantry, by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 42, January 30, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Fry, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty at the headquarters Military Division of the South, and will report in person for duty to the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri.

Private Thomas J. Campbell, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, now with his command, is hereby transferred to Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, which command he will proceed to join. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

As soon as existing orders have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service (Eastern Division) will forward, under proper charge, thirty-nine recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot to Willet's Point, New York harbor, for assignment to the Engineer Battalion U. S. Army. The recruits will be selected by such officer of the Corps of Engineers stationed at Willet's Point as the Chief of Engineers may designate. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the requisite transportation.

First Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, will report in person without delay to the superintendent General Recruiting Service (Eastern Division), to conduct a detachment of musicians and mechanics now under orders for the Military Division of the Pacific. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Silva will join his proper station.

Saturday, July 15.

Hospital Steward John McDonald, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Klamath, Oregon, will be honorably discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the post where he may be serving.

Leave of absence for six months, in addition to the three months granted to the graduates of the Military Academy by paragraph 181, Army Regulations, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William R. Hoag, Twenty-first Infantry, with permission to go beyond the sea.

The following-named enlisted men having been appointed hospital stewards U. S. Army, will report as follows for assignment to duty: Private Cornelius Collins, Battery E, First Artillery, by letter to the commanding general Department of the East; Musician Lars Wilkins, Twentieth Infantry band, in person to the commanding general Department of Dakota. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Sergeant Wilkins the necessary transportation.

Hospital Steward W. D. Crossman, U. S. Army, now on duty in the office of the Surgeon-General, will be honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date July 17, 1871.

The following-named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving: Corporal George H. Tibbets, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Kennebec Arsenal, Maine, to date July 1, 1871; Recruit Charles Heidman, General Service U. S. Army, now at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, without pay or allowances.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Jonathan H. Yeckley, Twentieth Infantry.

As soon as existing orders have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service (Eastern Division) will forward, under proper charge, fifty-eight recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot to the points hereafter mentioned for assignment as follows: Twenty-seven, including one bugler, to Fort Wood, New York harbor, for assignment to Battery I, First Artillery; thirty-one to Fort Pulaski, Georgia, for assignment to Batteries E and H, Third Artillery. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on being relieved from duty as Indian agent, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Helenus Dodd, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Monday, July 17.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 35, May 12, 1871, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby extended six months, with permission to go beyond sea.

Private Edward W. Smith, Company M, Eighth Cavalry, discharged by Special Orders No. 274, paragraph 10, of October 13, 1870, from this office, upon condition that expenses incurred by his enlistment be refunded to the United States, having paid the sum of \$2753 in excess of estimated amount of the expenses, that amount will be returned to him at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, upon application therefor to Major W. B. Rochester, paymaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

By orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, June 27, Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Third Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters en route to join his regiment, was directed to report to the commanding officer of the squadron of the First Cavalry destined for Department of Arizona, on arrival in this city, to accompany that detachment to Fort Yuma, whence he will proceed to comply with his orders.



## ARMY PERSONAL.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. D. Hall, U. S. Army, was assigned July 8 to duty (temporarily) at Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Colonel W. F. Barry, Second Artillery, July 13, by orders from headquarters Department of the East.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain H. M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry, on the 11th inst., by order from headquarters Department of the East.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Lewis Thompson, Second Cavalry, July 8, to take effect upon his being relieved from attendance as a witness before a General Court-martial.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. Army, was ordered July 13 to proceed without delay to Fort Garland, C. T., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Captain Reuben M. Potter, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, on the 13th inst. by orders from headquarters Department of the East.

FIRST Lieutenant J. W. Roder, adjutant Fourth Artillery, was appointed judge-advocate of the General Court-martial instituted in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 144, current series, from headquarters Department of the East.

FIRST Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery, was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial, instituted in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 144, current series, from headquarters Department of the East, July 14.

THE General Court-martial instituted in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 144, current series, from headquarters Department of the East, of which Major A. P. Howe, Fourth Artillery, is president, re-convened at Washington, D. C., on the 19th of July.

SECOND Lieutenant G. C. Doane, Second Cavalry, having been relieved from further attendance as a witness before the General Court-martial convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., was ordered July 10 to proceed without delay to his proper station, Fort Ellis, M. T.

COLONEL Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty in command of his regiment in the Department of the South from the 1st of August, preparatory to relieving General Pitcher of the command of the Military Academy on September 1.

SERGEANT Edmund Bryan, in charge of Fort Delaware, was July 15 before United States Commissioner Biddle at Philadelphia, charged with feloniously removing a number of copper cans, the property of the Government. He was held to bail in \$2,500.

COLONEL W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, was ordered July 13 to proceed from Fort Gibson, C. N., to Little Rock, Ark., and Fort Sill, I. T., on inspection duty; and Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Stanton to Forts Bayard and Cummings, N. M.

MAJOR Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, was assigned July 10 to the pay station at St. Paul, Minn., for the payment of troops serving in the District of Minnesota. The assignment to date from the 6th inst. He was ordered July 10 to make payment to June 30, 1871, of the troops stationed at Fort Ripley, Minn.

PARAGRAPH 1, Special Orders No. 143, current series, from headquarters Department of the East, July 13, relieving Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan, U. S. A., from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and directing him to proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., has been suspended until further orders from these headquarters.

In accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the East, July 14, the General Court-martial instituted in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 119, current series, from these headquarters, of which Captain F. E. Taylor, First Artillery, is president, re-assembled at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Tuesday, July 18.

In accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, Acting Assistant Surgeon Bernard Gessen, U. S. A., was relieved, July 14, from duty in southeastern Kansas, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Gibson, C. N. reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer Company F, Sixth Infantry, for duty with that company in the field.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon L. L. Dorr, U. S. Army, was ordered June 29 to report without delay to the commanding officer of Company E, First Cavalry, at Benicia Barracks, California, to accompany that company to Fort Lapwai, I. T., where he will report on arrival to the commanding officer of Company D, First Cavalry, for duty with that company to San Francisco.

THE following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending July 11, 1871: Second Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army; Surgeon E. J. Bailey, U. S. Army; Colonel George Stoneman, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. O. Fechet, Second Artillery.

It is announced that Second Lieutenant Grant, the son of the President, who was graduated at the Military Academy last month, will spend his time during his leave of absence, which extends to October, on the Union Pacific Railroad, turning his attention to practical engineering. He has been offered, it is stated, a position as civil engineer on that road, and should he like the position, will resign his commission in the Army, and enter upon civil life.

THE case of Paymaster Richard Washington, in whose accounts a very large deficit was discovered in the recent trial held in Washington, has been compromised by the payment by Mr. Washington of the larger portion of the amount found deficit, and the case closed at the Treasury Department. The grounds of the compromise were principally that no evidence whatever of fraud was

discovered, but that the money was lost in the immense rush of business under the supervision of Mr. Washington during the late war, when he, with but slight assistance, had charge of paymasters' duties at Norfolk, which are now under the management of two paymasters and a corps of clerks.

GENERAL Parker has resigned the Commissionership of the Indian Bureau, on the ground that Congressional legislation has divested it of all its original importance, duties, and responsibilities, and made the commissioner a supernumerary officer, his principal duties being simply those of a clerk to a Board of Indian Commissioners operating wholly outside of and independent of the Indian Bureau. The President, with many expressions of friendship, esteem, and commendation of his official career, accepts the resignation.

On the evening of July 11, Captain Edward Myers, Company E, Seventh Cavalry, commanding at Spartansburg, S. C., died of consumption, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was buried on the next day, Wednesday, with military honors in the village graveyard, his funeral being attended by a large concourse of citizens. He was born in Germany and entered the Army as a private at the age of seventeen, and has been in active service ever since, working his way up by honest merit to the honorable position of captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

SPECIAL Orders No. 35, current series, from the headquarters Department of Dakota, are amended as to direct Captain G. B. Dandy, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, to report to the commanding officer of Fort Abercrombie, D. T., for duty as post quartermaster. Captain Dandy is also designated as special inspector, for the purpose of inspecting the quartermaster's department at Fort Wadsworth, D. T., to which post he will proceed as soon as practicable.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Union, N. M., on Tuesday, the first day August, 1871, for the trial of Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry; Major David R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry; Major Asa B. Carey, Paymaster U. S. Army; Captain Henry C. Bankhead, Eighth Cavalry; Captain Horace Jewett, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain William H. Nash, Subsistence Department U. S. Army; Captain Charles Hobart, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant John Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant George F. Foote, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry J. Farnsworth, Eighth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Selden, N. M., August 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant John W. Eckles, Fifteenth Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel John I. Gregg, Eighth Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry; Captain Chambers McKittrick, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Chas. A. Hartwell, Eighth Cavalry; Captain James H. Stewart, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain George Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Fred W. Coleman, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Edmond G. Fechet, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant John B. Engle, Fifteenth Infantry; Major William R. Price, Eighth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

PROFESSOR Horace Webster, LL.D., who died at Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12, was born in Vermont about the close of the eighteenth century, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest graduates of the United States Military Academy, having been graduated in 1818 and promoted to a second lieutenant of infantry. He served as assistant professor of mathematics at the Academy from 1818 to 1825, after which he resigned and took the position of professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Geneva College. He became principal of the New York Free Academy at the time of its formation in 1848, and was retained in his place when its name was changed to the Free College. For a long time he acted as professor of moral, intellectual, and political philosophy at the Academy, or College, as it is now termed. He retired from the presidency of the College in 1869. Among the degrees which he had conferred on him was that of A. M. by Nassau Hall at Princeton; LL. D., by Columbia College and by Kenyon College of Ohio; and M. D., by the University of Pennsylvania.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, and of which Major E. H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general, is president, First Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry, was arraigned and tried on the charge, 1st. "Violation of the Sixth Article of War." 2d. "Insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The accused was honorably acquitted of these charges, but found guilty of two of the specifications under them which allege, as modified by the finding, that he, "having been directed by his commanding officer to report in writing for what cause Private Mayhew S. Hutchinson, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, had been confined in the guard-house immediately after the battalion inspection, did reply thereto, and did add to his reply the following words, to wit: 'Charges will be preferred against him for this violation of the Forty-fifth Article of War, in order that discipline may be maintained in my company, and also that my authority as commanding officer of the company may not be affected.' All this at or near Fort Vancouver, W. T., on or about the 30th day of April, 1871." The court attached no criminality to this action. Brigadier-General Canby, in reviewing the proceedings and findings, says: "The commanding general is unable from the evidence in the case to reach the conclusion that has been reached by the court. The question involved is one of discipline, and its determination is vested by law in the discretion of the commanding officer. For the proper exercise of this discretion he is responsible to superior authority, but his decision is conclusive upon his subordinates unless and until it be modified or reversed by the same or higher authority. The remedy for any

wrongful exercise of this power is by appeal or by complaint under the Thirty-fourth Article of War, and not by assuming to decide a question the decision of which belongs only to the commanding officer. The qualified finding upon the second specification of the first and second charges is not approved, but Lieutenant O'Connor will be released from arrest and resume his sword. The remainder of the proceedings and findings are approved."

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies I and K, Tenth Cavalry, from Camp Supply, Ind. Ter., to Fort Sill, Ind. Ter., July 3. Left Camp Supply. Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, from Camp Pinal, Arizona, to Camp Crittenden, Arizona, June 28. Ordered. Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, from Camp Pinal, Arizona, to Camp Bowie, Arizona, June 28. Ordered. No change in headquarters or batteries of artillery reported at this office since July 11.

## THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

NEARLY two hundred veterans of the Army of the James assembled at Apollo Hall, in New York, on Wednesday last, the 19th inst., to greet each other once more and to revive the recollections of campaigning. Among those present during the meeting or at the banquet in the evening were General Charles Devens, Jr., President of the Society; Generals Graham, Gillmore, Vogdes, Custer, Sharpe, Davies, Alden, Stewart, Carleton, Duncan, and Hinks; Colonels Mann, Macdonald, Lawrence, McKay, and Pell; Majors Kesselberg, Howell, Bullard, Bell, Lockwood, and Sawyer. The members present were welcomed in a few words by the President, General Devens, and after prayer by the chaplain, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, the orator of the day, General Samuel A. Duncan, was introduced. His address was chaste and eloquent, but want of space forbids our more than mentioning it here. General Devens next presented the poet, Colonel John Hay, formerly of the Tenth Army Corps, private secretary to President Lincoln, and *attaché* at the Courts of Vienna and Madrid. The appearance and manner of Colonel Hay as he read his poem in a clear, loud voice, was a fitting accompaniment to his graceful verse, which was received with an enthusiasm which left him nothing to desire in the way of appreciation. The poem was as follows:

## THE ADVANCE-GUARD.

In the dream of the Northern poets,  
The brave who in battle die  
Fight on in shadowy phalanx  
In the field of the upper sky;  
And as we read the sounding rhyme,  
The reverent fancy hears  
The ghostly ring of the viewless swords  
And the clash of the spectral spears.

We think with impious questioning  
Of the brothers that we have lost,  
And we strive to track in death's mystery  
The flight of each valiant ghost.  
The Northern myth comes back to us,  
And we feel through our sorrow's night  
That those young souls are striving still  
Somewhere for the truth and light.

It was not their time for rest and sleep;  
Their hearts beat high and strong;  
In their fresh veins the blood of youth  
Was singing its hot, sweet song.  
The open heaven bent over them,  
'Mid flowers their little feet trod;  
Their lives lay vivid in light, and blest  
By the smiles of women and God.

Again they come! Again I hear  
The tread of that goodly band;  
I know the flash of Ellsworth's eye  
And the grasp of his hard, warm hand;  
And Putnam, and Shaw, of the lion heart,  
And an eye like a northern girl's,  
And I see the light of heaven which shone  
On Ulric Dahlgren's curls.

There is no power in the gloom of hell  
To quench those spirits' fire,  
There is no charm in the bliss of heaven  
To bid them not aspire;  
But somewhere in the eternal plan  
That strength, that life survive,  
And, like the files on Lookout's crest,  
Above death's clouds they strive.

A chosen corps—they are marching on  
In a wider field than ours;  
Those bright battalions still fulfil  
The scheme of the heavenly powers;  
And high, brave thoughts float down to us  
The echoes of that far fight,  
Like the flash of a distant picket's guns  
Through the shades of the severing night.

No fear for them! In our lower field  
Let us toil with arms unstained,  
That at last we be worthy to stand with them  
On the shining heights they've gained.  
We shall meet and greet in closing ranks,  
In Time's declining sun,  
When the bugles of God shall sound recall,  
And the Battle of Life be won!

Music followed, and then a ballad, written by Mortimer L. Thompson (Doesticks), was sung. A business meeting was subsequently held, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Brevet Major-General Joseph R. Hawley; Vice-Presidents, Major-General Charles K. Graham, Brevet Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames, and Brigadier-General O. L. Mann; Recording Secretary, Brevet Brigadier-General William E. Kesselburg; Corresponding Secretary, Major John H. Howell; Treasurer, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Carleton; Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Taylor; Orator, Brevet Major-General Thomas O. Osborn. A telegram was received from General Horace Porter, regretting that neither he nor the President could be present. Colonel Hay and Generals George H. Sharpe and Henry E. Davies were elected honorary members of the Society. The banquet was held in the evening at the St. James Hotel. At its close the following toasts were responded to: "The President," General George H. Sharpe; "The Army of the United States," General Vogdes; "The Navy of the United States," "Corps Commanders,"



General Gillmore; "The Citizen Soldier," General Devens; "The Colored Troops," General James Shaw, Jr.; "The Memory of the Honored Dead," General E. W. Hinks; "Army Unions," General Henry E. Davies, Jr.; "The Press," Major J. H. Howell; "The Ladies," Major H. C. Lockwood. In the absence of any response for the Navy, a toast was proposed in honor of gallant Admiral Rodgers and the sailors of the Asiatic fleet. Letters were read from Governor Hoffman and Mayor Hall in response to the toasts to the State and the city of New York.

THE Secretary of State has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter from Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, in which it was stated that Lord Granville had been advised that in October last, and in March of the present year, the British ship *Trinidad* and bark *Grace Redpath* were respectively stranded on the Florida Reef, with a cargo valued at \$250,000. At the time this occurred the United States revenue cutter *Resolute*, under command of Lieutenant Walter Walden, rendered exceedingly efficient service to both vessels, the commander standing between masters and wreckers, and supporting the former by his excellent advice and counsel. Through his watchfulness and zeal the whole amount of property was saved in both instances. The British Minister states that he has the honor, in compliance with Lord Granville's direction, to bring to notice the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant Walden, and to ask that the thanks of Her Majesty's Government may be conveyed to him for the kindness shown by him in rendering assistance to British ships in distress. Lieutenant Walden has written to the Department stating that he was not in command at the time, but acting under the orders of First Lieutenant William B. Randolph.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

ADMIRAL PORTER has been ill for some weeks, but is now convalescent.

ADMIRAL Crown of the Russian navy arrived July 15 at the Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOWARD SMITH of North Carolina has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

THE U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* sailed from Washington July 17 for a cruise along the Atlantic coast.

THE U. S. steamer *Ossipee*, Commander J. N. Miller, left Callao, June 22, for a short cruise to the guano islands.

CAPTAIN Hall and his crew were last heard from at the Navy Department when he touched at St. John's, New Brunswick.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER N. Mayo Dyer, has been detached from the *Ossipee*, and will return to the United States on the reporting of his relief.

THE Russian steam corvette *Viteas* sailed from Valparaiso, June 2, for New Guinea and Yokohama, where she will be made the flag-ship of a Russian admiral.

THE French flag-ship *La Flore*, Rear-Admiral Lapelin, was at Callao, June 22, also the English steam corvette *Chanticleer*, both expecting orders to return to Europe.

THE U. S. steamer *Guard* left Aspinwall for New York, June 30, and the *Resaca* was to leave Panama July 5 for Callao via Guayaquil.

THE *Nipsic*, which was expected at Washington by the middle of August, was at last accounts lying off Tabasco, Mexico, expecting to sail from there to Vera Cruz; thence to Tampico and Havana.

ADVISES from Athens announce a terrible disaster on board a Greek man-of-war. The magazine of the steamer *Eunomia* exploded on the 3d inst., in the Grecian Archipelago. Forty of the crew were killed and nearly all the rest more or less injured, while the vessel itself was almost entirely destroyed.

REAR-ADMIRAL Sands, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, will leave soon for an official tour, during which he will visit several prominent observatories and scientific institutions in this country and Canada.

THE U. S. revenue steamer *Grant*, regarded as the finest vessel of the revenue marine service, will be launched at Wilmington on the 14th or 15th of July. The craft named in honor of the President will, it is said, make from thirteen to fifteen knots an hour.

WE hope soon to have some more definite account of the exploration of Commander Selfridge in the Isthmus of Darien. He has paid his respects to the Secretary of the Navy, and exhibited his maps and plans, and made an informal report. The health of his party during their six months' sojourn on the Isthmus was excellent. With the exception of the loss of one man by consumption and another by the upsetting of a boat there were no deaths.

THE United States practice squadron, comprising flag-ship *Constitution* and the *Saratoga*, arrived at Nantucket Shoals, July 6, having passed the Fourth of July at Holmes's Hole. The vessels left Annapolis on the 15th of June, and had very pleasant weather most of the way. Two men died on board the *Constitution*, and one on board the *Saratoga*, and were buried at sea. The squadron is bound for Halifax; from thence back to the United States.

ADVISES from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 16, 1871, report that on June 11 the American ship *Lathley Rich* of Boston, and of which Thomas Mitchell is master, from Cardiff and bound for Rio, with coal, came into this port. She made signals immediately, informing of the presence on board of a mutinous crew and asking for assistance. A file of marines, under command of Captain Huntington, of the United States Marine Corps, was sent immediately from the *Lancaster* by Admiral Lanman on board

the *Lathley Rich*, and the mutineers were arrested and taken on board the *Lancaster*. On the following day, on application of Captain Mitchell, through the American Vice Consul, F. M. Cordeiro, the men were taken ashore in charge of the city police and confined in the city prison.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, fifteen guns, Commander A. A. Semmes, arrived at Montevideo on the 24th of May from Bahia. Small-pox had broken out among the crew, and two deaths occurred at the hospital at Bahia of the seamen sent on shore for treatment; the rest recovered. Shortly after leaving Bahia, the yellow fever also appeared, carrying off one man and attacking a number of the officers and crew. Among the former were Commander Semmes, Lieutenant Craig and Lieutenant of Marines Mercer, all of whom were fortunate enough to recover, as the fever was of a mild form. The gunboat *Wasp*, Lieutenant-Commander Manley, left Montevideo on the 29th of May for Colonia; will remain there till the latter part of June, returning to Montevideo to take the United States minister to Paraguay.

THE marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard have been called upon during the past week to assist once more in enforcing the revenue laws in Brooklyn. An attack upon the distilleries near the Navy-yard was organized under General Jourdan, United States assessor for the district, and Colonel Broome was called upon to furnish a contingent of fifty men armed with Remington rifles, of whom he took command in person. There was some sharp exchanging of shots between the revenue party and the distillers, and one of the former, Clinton Gilbert, was shot through the body and has since died. None of the rest of the party were injured, and several distillers were captured. The marines at the Navy-yard were also held in readiness for service on the day of the riot in New York, but were not called upon.

THE Washington *Patriot* of July 11 gives the following account of the death of Second Engineer Watts of the *Tallapoosa*: "Yesterday afternoon, when the U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at the Washington Navy-yard, it was ascertained that Second Engineer Watts had been drowned on the trip. It seems that the chief engineer was either sick or absent, and that Assistant Engineer Watts was acting as chief. Just before nearing the Capes of Charles and Henry, Watts was somewhat indisposed. On the morning that the vessel entered the mouth of the Potomac, Watts rushed up the gangway, and, striding across the deck, leaned over the bulwarks and immediately disappeared. Some think, that in a fit of temporary aberration he committed suicide by jumping overboard, and others, that he went to the bulwarks to vomit, and, becoming dizzy, fell into the water. The real cause will probably be ascertained on investigation."

ENSIGN FRANK C. BIRNEY, of the U. S. Navy, died on Sunday last at Mount Holly Springs, Penn. He was the eldest son of Major-General Birney, and had only entered his twenty-second year at the time of his early decease. He was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln a short time before his death, entering the Academy July 25, 1865. He passed creditably through the full four years' course, graduating No. thirty-three in a class of eighty cadets, June 4, 1869, and was assigned to the *Sabine*, and afterwards transferred to the *Franklin*, Commodore Rodgers' flag-ship, of the European fleet. He was soon after promoted as ensign, but failing health, resulting from exposure on shipboard, compelled his return home, and, after a winter of fruitless struggle against disease at Aiken, S. C., Ensign Birney returned North only to linger a little longer and die. He will be buried beside his gallant and distinguished father at Woodlands, with the usual naval honors.

AMONG the passengers by the Pacific mail steamship *Rising Star*, which arrived in New York on the 13th instant, was Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. Marine Corps, who left the U. S. ship *Jamestown* at Valparaiso about the last of May, and came north via Panama. Lieutenant Cochrane joined the *Saranac* at San Francisco in September, 1868, and left but three officers on the Pacific station who have been out longer than himself. During the cruise he has devoted much of his leisure to the collection of Polynesian curiosities, and returns with one of the largest assortments that has been brought to America since the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. This collection includes four or five hundred varieties of shells, a large model of a Fijian double war canoe, war clubs, spears, bows, arrows, ornaments, mats, baskets, native cloths, earthenware, coral, tortoise shell, etc., besides many mineralogical and botanical specimens from the Fiji Society, Marquesas, Sandwich, and Caroline islands, and from California, Mexico, Central and South America. The collection of lava specimens from the volcano of Kilauea, and of botany from the Big Trees and Yo Semite valley are unusually fine. We learn that Lieutenant Cochrane intends, after enriching his private museum, to share duplicates of these valuable curiosities among the public museums of the country.

WE regret to record the death, at Washington, on Sunday last, after a brief illness, of Commander William Mitchell, U. S. Navy. The deceased officer entered the Navy in 1841. From 1841 to 1844 he was attached to the frigate *Delaware*, of the Brazil squadron; from 1844 to 1847 he was with the Pacific squadron on board the frigate *Congress*; and from 1847 to 1849 he was with the same vessel on the East India squadron. He was promoted to passed midshipman August 10, 1847; from 1849 to 1852 he served on the mail steamer *Ohio*, and was off the coast of Brazil in the brig *Bainbridge* from 1853 to 1855. He was commissioned as lieutenant September 14, 1855, and from that time to 1858 was on special duty at Washington. From 1858 to the beginning of the war he was on the Home squadron with the steam-sloop *Brooklyn*. His commission as lieutenant-commander was received July 16, 1862, and he was then put upon ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard until 1864. On March 3, 1865, he was commissioned commander, and was the same year put upon the West Gulf blockading

squadron. He was afterward an inspector at the Navy-yard, Washington, until January 11, 1867, when he left the active service, since which time he has been upon the retired list.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, sixteen guns, Commander Gherardi, arrived at Valparaiso, May 19, forty-eight days from Panama. During the first part of the passage she experienced fine weather, and made an excellent run with every prospect of an unusually quick trip; but on the 2d of May, when in 32 deg. latitude, and about 1,000 miles from Valparaiso, she met with head winds and was driven southward of Talcahuano, where the southerly wind was found, and on the 19th she anchored in Valparaiso bay, near the French flag-ship *Le Flore*, and Russian sloop *Vitias*, which vessels, together with the Chilean flag and flag-officer, the U. S. consul, and the intendente of the province, were subsequently saluted. The *Jamestown* was under orders to Callao, via Coquimbo, Caldera, and Arica, but found new orders on her arrival at Valparaiso, countermanning the first, and directing her to proceed in search of some reported dangers in the North Pacific, and thence to San Francisco via Honolulu. She enlisted twenty-five men and sailed June 3. A third set of orders arrived a few days afterward for her to go to La Libertad, Central America. She may be expected to arrive at Honolulu about August 10. The following is a correct list of her officers: Commander, Baneroff Gherardi; Lieutenant-Commander, Charles L. Huntington; Lieutenant, William Welsh; Paymaster, George R. Watkins; Surgeons, W. H. Jones and Edward C. Thatcher; Masters, Warner M. Cowgill, J. D. Adams, and Andrew C. McMeahan; Mates, F. C. Elliott, C. G. Nolton, Samuel Millard, and William Dougherty; Boatswain, Andrew Milne; Gunner, E. A. McDonald; Sailmaker, Gilbert D. Macy; Captain's clerk, Wm. A. Hinds; Paymaster's clerk, Charles W. Sinclair.

THE following is a special account of the Korean fight received by the steamship *America* at Shanghai, having been brought thither by the *Palos*, which left Corea on June 3, to get stores and bring up some eight-inch guns from the *Ashuelot*: "The fleet arrived at Jerome Gulf May 20, and reported ten days' surveying of the channels between the various islands, finally coming to anchor at a point designated in the French charts Isle Boisee for three days. A surveying party away during that time met some natives, who sent off a communication asking where we were from and hoping we were well. On Monday of this week a number of Coreans of the third and fifth rank came aboard the *Colorado*, where they were received by Governor Low's interpreters. They were shown about the *Colorado* and distinctly told that we meant to send a surveying party up the river and that our mission was peaceful, and that we should not attack or molest them in any way unless they first assaulted us. They expressed themselves non-committal, and were glad to know our mission was peaceful, and, as I believed, were satisfied. On Thursday the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, with four steam launches—two from the *Colorado*, the others from the *Alaska* and *Benicia*—left about half-past 10 o'clock A. M., to go up to and pass Kaughoa, an island at the mouth of the river Saes, and survey. The party from the *Monocacy*, under Captain McCrea, numbered 170, and that from the *Palos*, under Commander Rockwell, fifty. The launches were manned by eleven men each. Captain Homer C. Blake was on the *Palos*. Accompanying the expedition were Mr. Cowle, private secretary to Minister Low, on the *Palos*; Messrs. R. J. McCaslin and Edward H. Julesburg. Paymaster Spalding of the *Palos* was with Lieutenant Totten, and Captain Boswell and Mr. Slosson of the *Colorado* were with Lieutenant Mead. The boat parties were armed with cutlasses, pistols and Remington rifles. The *Benicia* launch carried a twenty-four pounder in the bow; the others were provided with twelve pounders, all having a good supply of shell, canister, and shrapnel. Availing themselves of the flood tide, the launches went ahead, abreast, up the Kaughoa river, sounding as they proceeded, the *Palos* and *Monocacy* following at a convenient distance. The boats, which were unmolested for some time, prosecuted their work regularly on the river, which is here quite a mile in width. The day was bright and pleasant, and all went well until they approached the narrow portion of the river, about ten miles from the *Colorado*. Here a great turnout of white-coated Coreans was noticed on a bluff of the left bank, with flags flying, and presenting quite a martial array. A nearer view indicated their numbers to be about two thousand men, clothed in the costume of the country, which is a white coat—not unlike the present European overcoat—white pajamas tied at the ankle, with white socks and light summer shoes, such as are worn by the Chinese. There were two red stone forts visible, one on each bank, apparently armed with upwards of sixty-nine eighteen pounders, and guarding the narrow passage or bend of the river. The one on the right bank was the smaller of the two, and was not noticed at all during the engagement, except by a shell or two sent to find out if anybody was stirring therein. But the main forts built upon a bank rising nearly a hundred feet from the water's edge, was evidently the strong point of the Coreans, and from which they expected to intimidate or drive away in dismay the foreigners. The launches kept steadily at their business without heeding the spectacle presented on the bank. The *Benicia* launch meanwhile dropped astern, owing to her lead line fouling her screw, so that when the surveying party came opposite the fort she was nearly two miles off. Mr. Cowle took a good observation of the Coreans, and counted more than thirty-six guns in position, besides there were seen countless numbers of gingalls, carried by two men each. These last, with the bannered men, helped to swell the array which formed upon the side and top of the hill, behind the stone wall. The turning-point of the river was now nearly reached, and when at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore a stream of fire was poured from the large fort, followed in a few moments by a discharge of guns from the fort on the right bank. The launches at once turned their bows on the main fort, and their guns quickly replied, while the *Palos* and *Monocacy*



coming upon a five-knot tide rattled away over the heads of the flotilla with their eight-inch rifled guns. Lieutenant-Commander Rockwell, with the *Pales*, made a splendid practice with the bow guns, while Captain McCrea, who followed in the *Monocacy*, gave the enemy a full benefit of his broadside battery at quarters so close that the vessel grazed some hidden rocks which formed a reef above the bend of the river. Notwithstanding this accident, which displaced an iron plate and caused a leak, the *Monocacy* kept up a steady and well-directed fire until the forts were silenced. During the action there was little or no breeze, and the thick smoke from the shore and the river almost hid the combatants. At intervals, however, there was noticed red sand with mortar from the walls flying off in clouds as the shells burst in the works, and in ten minutes from the commencement of the firing the Koreans were driven back helter-skelter over the hills. Admiral Rodgers had said before the surveying party started, "Do not fire until you are fired upon, but if you are fired upon don't be the first to stop firing." There were no orders given to land, so that after Captain Blake had satisfied himself as to the disposition of the enemy, the gunboats and launches were ordered to move round the bend of the river and anchor a short distance above the scene of action. The only casualties reported were on the *Alaska's* launch. A sailor was in the act of pointing the howitzer when a ball struck him on the side of the head and shoulder. Another had two fingers cut off by the recoil of a gun. It seems strange that with the hot, close firing on the part of the Koreans such small damage should result; but it is believed that this fortunate issue for the boats was owing to the larger guns on the fort being elevated too much. The gunboats and launches were all more or less struck by balls, and many narrow escapes took place; but fortunately none were badly hit. After the boats had rounded the point the Koreans returned again to their guns, and in time to open fire on the launch of the *Benicia*, which, as before stated, was delayed and left behind. Master Schroeder, in charge of the launch, did not hesitate to force a passage against all odds and join his companions. As soon as the fire from the fort was delivered he coolly returned the fire and pushed up the river. At slack water the boats headed down the stream again; but, before they started on their return to the squadron, a few shells were judiciously thrown over the hill into the fort. This procedure settled affairs for that day. The Koreans finding their forts of no use, even though the Yankees were around the corner and out of sight, concluded to evacuate. They were seen marching out of their works in single file and making a short route to the woods in the rear. The work of the surveying party being concluded the vessels returned to the squadron without further molestation. When the *America* left Yokohama it was rumored that the British fleet had been ordered to rendezvous at Chefoo to co-operate, it is supposed, with the American squadron in the Corea. Another account states that, "A note signed by the chief counsellor of the King, was sent to our boats by a single messenger during the firing, in which it was stated that the Koreans refused to hold any intercourse whatever with foreign nations, and that the crew of the American ship *General Sherman* were put to death under the laws of the land because they were guilty of piracy and murder after they had been shipwrecked."

#### FRENCH NAVAL TACTICS.—NO. I.

THERE seems to be no apology necessary for offering the following translation to the readers of the JOURNAL. The great changes in the style of ships-of-war necessarily involve a change from the system of tactics which prevailed in the days of sailing vessels; but the best authorities have not yet agreed upon the particular system which is to replace the one set aside.

The Prussians have kept up a squadron of evolutions as a school of practice for their navy, and for the purpose of experimenting and striking out a new theory of tactics; and we have some of the results of their labors in the work of Admiral Bontikoff.

The English are constantly exercising their iron-clad squadrons in naval evolutions, but the results of their practice have never been fully made public.

The French have also kept up a squadron of evolutions. During the years 1868-'70 the squadron was commanded by Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, who has given us the benefit of his experience in a paper entitled "Considerations Générales sur la Tactique Naval. Escadre d'Évolutions 1868-70." Coming from an officer of such high reputation, and fresh from a two years' schooling in actual command of a squadron composed of the latest type of fighting ships, these "considerations" are certainly worthy of attentive perusal.

It appears from the text that the Admiral was entrusted with the duty of revising the French naval signal books and the system of naval tactics, and it was in pursuance of this duty that he carried his squadron through a complete series of evolutions, manœuvres, and formations, rejecting from the old system all that appeared useless, and retaining those only which seemed of the most utility for the general purposes of fighting and navigation.

The article will be found at length in the "Revue Maritime et Colonies, July, 1870."

In former days large fleets were sailed and fought without having recourse to any very complicated rules. Cruising in the English Channel or the North sea, a fleet of eighty sail of the line would perform evolutions with but a small number of signals to direct its movements. These signals were often made by means of a single flag hoisted at some particular masthead or yard-arm, the position of the flag being significant of its meaning. The number of combinations this elementary method admitted of was naturally very limited. It sometimes happened that an admiral entrusted to some officer pos-

sessing his confidence the station at the head of the fleet, to lead it according to a preconceived plan. It was thus that in the seventeenth century, that period of great naval battles, fleets were led among the shoals on the coasts of Flanders, entered the Thames, or forced the passage into Rio de Janeiro. It was the same when manœuvring to gain the weather-gauge of an enemy. With this advantage was secured a position for bringing on a decisive action. The only signal then was the example of the admiral. He was the first in the fight, and the others followed to support him.\*

When the signal vocabulary grew into a real language, naval tactics lost its simplicity and became a science. This change completely altered the character of naval battles. Desperate encounters were succeeded by a strategy more skilful perhaps, but, if one may be allowed the expression, a strategy less efficacious and less conclusive in its results. The principle was rather to preserve one's own ships than to destroy those of the enemy. Great stress was laid upon preserving the regularly-formed lines, which, however difficult to break through, produced but little corresponding effect upon those of the enemy. A mere passage of arms took the place of the deadly yard-arm and yard-arm encounters, and retreats were no longer converted into routs. We have thus all the advantages which flow from order and method, but at the same time must renounce those derived from individual enterprise and daring.

So long as only sailing vessels existed, this judicious system of tactics—which prevented great disasters, even if it shut out all hope of brilliant successes—had, under more than one aspect, sound reason to support it. As ships regained with difficulty a weatherly position, it became an important point that no part of a fleet should fall to leeward; and in a *mêlée* friendly vessels might in the confusion be exposed to each other's fire. To avoid these disadvantages there was adopted one invariable order of battle—an order readily formed, and one which was maintained at all hazards. Ranged in one long line ahead, the fleet was ready to bring its broadsides into play, or could easily close its wings on the centre or on either extremity of the line the admiral judged to be threatened.

Great naval captains have sometimes set aside rules likely to hamper their impetuosity, yet their triumphs in no way invalidate the utility of the principles they set at naught. Their victories were due to two causes which in no way affect the scientific discussion. Naval battles, however badly planned, may result in victory through obstinacy and intrepidity. The boldness and determination of Suffren often repaired his faults. In such a case we may attribute success to a moral cause. A difference in the organization of fleets has been in many cases the material cause. The inherent weakness of our (the French) marine justified the rashness of Nelson. Steam tactics are free from the preoccupying causes due to tactics under sail. If they are preserved, they become a source of embarrassment which in time of war is a source of danger. The new motive power leaves no pretext for inaction; why hamper it with theoretical rules? It is not only the facility of movement; it is, above all, the rapidity with which distances may be traversed which distinguishes the fleets of the present day. Formerly time was scarcely ever wanting for the admiral to transmit his orders. Now it may often occur that a movement will cease to be opportune ere the signal prescribing it be perceived. Since, then, a fleet must be so often exposed to remain without direction, it is well to habituate it to do without.

Charged by the Minister of Marine with the task of revising the signal book and the official system of tactics, we have not lost sight of the conditions under which such revision should be made. In studying the naval battles of former times, in order to draw from them deductions applicable to the present, it is not lessons in tactics we should seek for. We should run the risk of being led astray by idle and profitless researches, for the instruments of naval warfare at our disposal to-day admit of entirely novel combinations and exclude all servile imitations of the past.

Evolutions and the various orders of battle are merely, so to speak, the perishable, ephemeral parts of strategy. That which survives in all systems, all transformations, are those general principles on which are grounded the discipline of fleets, and discipline is the only sure guarantee of victory. It is the carefully-matured plans prepared beforehand in which the unforeseen takes but a secondary part. When Pruit ascended the Thames and spread terror to the very gates of London, when Douguay-Trouin, Nelson, Proussin, Farragut, achieved with equal fortune enterprises not less bold, the success which crowned their daring was the result of pre-arranged plans; but in engagements which take place on the open sea the plan is nothing, the energy of the attack everything. Whatever may be the dispositions made on the field of battle, victory belongs to the side animated by the best spirit; to that fleet wherein exists as dominant qualities character in the commander-in-chief; and, in the subordinates, confidence and the resolution of mutual support. It is, then, from their philosophical rather than from their technical point that we look to the history of the naval battles of the two past centuries to shed light upon the questions of naval war-

\*It is interesting to observe in this connection how primitive was the method of signalling in use in the English navy up to a comparatively recent period. "James II.," we are told, when Duke of York and Admiral of England, commanding the British fleet in the Dutch war of 1665, was the first who reduced into a system a set of day signals for directing the principal evolutions and movements of a fleet. These signals were indicated by showing flags at particular parts of the ship, and were comprehended in the "Sailing and Fighting Instructions" issued to the respective flag officers and captains of the fleet. From that period and until the close of the American war they were practiced in the navy. There were also signals without flags so late as the early part of the present century. The signal to moor, for example, was the *mizzen-top-sail hoisted and clewed up*; to unmoor, the *mizzen-top-sail loosed*; to prepare for sailing, the *fore-top-sail loosed and one gun*. And we read: "The lookout frigate made signal for a strange sail, and then the well-known signal for a fleet, by *letting fly her top-gallant sheets and firing two guns in rapid succession*." Again: "The frigate made signal by *hoisting the Dutch ensign, etc.*" The Dutch ensign, from the frequency of its use, seems to have been part of the regular code of signals, 1790-1860.

TRANSLATOR.

fare which engage the attention of the present generation.

#### THE GERMAN NAVY.

THE Wilhelmshaven correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, from whom we quoted last week, gives us the following information in regard to the German navy:

Prussia concluded in the year 1853 the purchase of a slip of bulrush waste land, measuring about 3,150 acres, extending from the Banter Creek on the south to Heppensertreft on the north, for the sum of \$375,000. Since then the boundary of 1853 has been extended some little distance inland. The construction of the war haven was commenced in the year 1854, but was proceeded with in a very languid manner for several years. But in 1866 the works were pushed on rapidly, till, on the 17th of June, 1869, the new harbor was opened in form by Wilhelm, then King of Prussia, now Emperor of Germany. The basin, canal, and moles were constructed, but the harbor was yet dry land, or, at the most, mud, when thus formally opened. The works continued to progress until the declaration of war between France and Germany in July of last year. At that date Wilhelmshaven was but a naval port in name. An earthen dyke still extended across its mouth between the moles, excluding the sea water wholly from the new port.

It is a well authenticated fact that, up to the month of August last, there was not a single gun in position on the German coast of the North Sea for defensive purposes. If the French fleet, as might reasonably have been expected, had driven in the defenses constituted by the three iron-clads at the mouth of the Jade, the works of Wilhelmshaven lay at their mercy, and there was no retreat for the German iron-clads, for the earthen dyke still stood across the throat of the harbor of Wilhelmshaven; and even if this had not been the case, it was in an utterly defenseless condition. Meanwhile, extraordinary exertions were made to remedy the defenseless condition of the northern coast. Yet the batteries protecting the Elbe were not finished till October, and mounted with 600-pounder guns. Some little time before this a battery of 300-pounder guns was got into position at Wilhelmshaven. Now there are two batteries of guns of this calibre on either side of the entrance to the harbor. At Heppensertreft a large fort is in course of construction on a slight projection into the bay. Its casemates are now about to be arched in, and its scarp is about finished. It will mount when finished—and no time is to be lost in its completion—about 40 11-inch guns which will command the fair-way leading to the mouth of the harbor. Another fort on the opposite side of the bay—here about six miles across—is building, and an iron-clad fort is to be erected in the centre of the channel. It is reckoned, and justly so, that these defenses, combined with torpedoes and obstructions to be laid down in the fair-way in case of need, will render Wilhelmshaven impregnable on the sea-side, while a chain of earthwork redoubts on the landward side effectually meet the minor danger in that direction.

One of the defects of the place—that of want of good drinking water—Wilhelmshaven has overcome. Springs have been discovered, and water is now obtained, so that the tanks of the largest ship can be filled at once with good water. Another apprehension, viz., that the channel and harbor mouth were liable to become silted, is contradicted: taking advantage of a high tide, the *König Wilhelm* came in, drawing about thirty feet of water. But Wilhelmshaven is utterly deficient in aggressive facilities, while it presents facilities of an obvious character, not for being attacked, it is true, but for being blockaded. Like all creek harbors, it is very much of the nature of a prison. There is a point in the passage out where the fair-way is not over half a mile broad. Of course, these very defects in an aggressive sense enhance its merits in a defensive one. The German coast of the North Sea is emphatically an ineligible coast in point of aggressive facilities.

The Prussian war navy handed over to the North German Confederation and now become the imperial navy owes its initiation to Prince Adelbert, who is now the admiral commanding it. In the early days it was officered partly by officers of other nationalities and by suitable men taken from the merchant navy. A naval school for training young officers was, however, very soon instituted, and for a long time none have been admitted into the navy except through its portals. The entry of a cadet is admissible between the ages of sixteen and seventeen. The applicant must come with a certificate that he has passed a gymnasium examination in the first class, and has, in addition, to pass a stiff examination in arithmetic, geography, trigonometry, stereometry, spherical trigonometry, physics (comprehending optics, acoustics, heat, electricity, magnetism, electromagnetism, and induction), geography (physical and political), French and English languages, drawing; and when not educated in gymnasium, history and Latin in addition. The aspirant then serves for one year in the cadet-ship, when he goes up for his examination for the rank of midshipman. The following are the subjects on which he has to satisfy by no means lenient inquisitors: Navigation, elements of astronomical geography, log-work, etc. (technical and theoretical), taking solar, lunar, stellar, and planetary observations; construction and use of charts; practical acquaintance with the use and construction of the sextant, barometer, thermometer, sympiesometer, chronometer, the deviation of the compass, etc.; seamanship in all its details, practical and theoretical; examination in artillery; knowledge of powders—their composition, explosive force, burning speed, and projectile power; ability to judge between good and bad powder; methods of proving powders; the stowage of powder in magazines, afloat and ashore; transport of powder; classification and nomenclature of projectiles; acquaintance with their proper charges; knowledge of guns, gun-carriages, and armor-plating; knowledge of gunnery practice; with many other topics of a more technical and intricate kind.

The lad then goes afloat on service for two or three years as midshipman, and then enters the naval school at Kiel, where he studies for a year or a year and a



half, at the end of which time he presents himself for his examination to pass from midshipman to lieutenant on the occurrence of a vacancy. This examination covers the same ground as the former, but it is much more testing. He is probed to the bottom in navigation and seamanship, including tactics. Among the artillery subjects he is questioned as to the parabola in the flight of round shot and shell, the effects of impact with given materials, penetrating power of different projectiles, the probabilities of objective points, the details of foreign artillery armaments, and the use and effects of small arms in naval actions. In naval engineering he must have a full knowledge of machinery, including principles of condensation, expansion, etc., and of shipbuilding in all its details. He must be up in land fortifications and the manoeuvres of an infantry force on shore. He must have full acquaintance with the regulations affecting discipline, and have the penal code (which is the same as that in force among the German land troops) at his fingers' ends. He must be accomplished in topographical draughtsmanship and in the construction of plans for batteries, and the impromptu defense of places. In mathematics he has to demonstrate familiarity with the differential and integral calculi. When midshipman, he enjoys the daily pay of forty cents on shore; afloat, fifty to sixty-five cents extra as table money. He must serve two years, at least, as sub-lieutenant before promotion to lieutenant, but the average is from three to five years' service prior to the occurrence of a vacancy. After an average service of about six years as lieutenant, he becomes captain-lieutenant. At present this grade is attained without any additional examination, but it is intended to create an institution to be called the Naval High School, of a similar character with the Military Academy, attendance at which, for a certain time, is to be compulsory before the attainment of the rank of captain-lieutenant. As captain-lieutenant the term of service may average about six years, the next grade being commander; the higher ranks are captain and admiral, the attainment of which is wholly dependent on the occurrence of vacancies.

Promotion is, without exception, by seniority. The naval service is, with the exception of the officers of the merchant service taken into it at the beginning, and still remaining, wholly an aristocratic one. It is an achievement, the secret of which the Germans seem alone of European nations to have mastered, how to make it the fashion with young noblemen to work as he who worketh that he may live. On board a first-rate vessel the following is the cadre of officers: first, captain; second, commander; third, navigating-lieutenant (who is always a captain-lieutenant and is the senior officer next to the commander); fourth, gunnery-lieutenant (who is also senior officer of the watch); and two or three junior watch officers (lieutenants), with the quantum of lieutenants. Under the navigating-lieutenant there is no sailing master; the former is responsible for the sailing of the ship, and is aided by the best midshipmen on board. Similarly, the gunnery-lieutenant has no gunner under him, but is responsible for all artillery details himself. Every ship in the German service, even the smallest gunboat, is provided with detailed drawings and sections of every foreign war ship. Its weak points are specifically stated, and details given as to the spots to be aimed at with the most likelihood of disabling the machinery. Every ship possesses accurate and detailed charts of the naval ports of the world; and the examination to which officers are subjected on this, as on other topics, insures their acquaintance with them, so that pilots (the want of which was one of the piteous complaints of the French naval officers on the farcical northern cruise of their fleet) are capable in emergency of being dispensed with. It seems plain that Germany does not want for naval officers; her lack is of a fleet and of a seaboard.

The seamen are drawn from the seafaring population in the same manner as the army is from the inland population, the term of service being for three years. There are four classes. The first class, from which the petty officers are found, comes from a naval school, the pupils of which enter as boys, and are taught seamanship in youth. The term of service of this class is 12 years, after which they are provided for in various capacities in the civil service of the Crown in the same way as long service non-commissioned officers of the army. The pay of the first-class seaman is about 80 cents per day, in addition to food and clothing. It does not seem to be the custom to retain, while ships are not in commission, the services of any save these first-class men. Not the least interesting question affecting naval matters which the late war brought up was that of torpedoes. The opinion of those whose experience of them was the largest is not favorable to the value of fixed torpedoes. It is impossible to be certain that they remain stationary. "You never know where they are," was the pithy remark made to me concerning those at the mouth of the Jade. Often they go adrift and get in a tangle in a single night, and they block the road for friends as well as foes. The best means for the application of torpedoes is judged to be by means of boats constructed specially as torpedo-boats, which in a single night can lay down a belt of torpedoes in a fleet's pathway, or a ring of them round a fleet, insuring the minimum of possibility of getting adrift. But my informant's sententious summary was, "Torpedoes will never supersede forts, ships, and big cannon, although they may help at a pinch."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JULY 12.—Second Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighorst, to the *Tallapoosa*.  
JULY 15.—Midshipman A. J. Dabney, to the *Wachusett*.  
JULY 18.—Lieutenant Robert Impey, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.  
First Assistant Engineer B. C. Bampton, to the *Kansas*.

#### DETACHED.

JULY 12.—Second Assistant Engineer Chas. R. Roelker, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.  
JULY 15.—Midshipman Samuel Seabury, from the *Wachusett*, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 18.—Lieutenant-Commander John Weidman, from the receiving ship at Norfolk, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.  
First Assistant Engineer John Purdy, Jr., from the *Kansas*, and granted two months' leave.

#### APPOINTED.

JULY 13.—Howard Smith, of Tarboro', N. C., an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

#### RESIGNED.

JULY 18.—Second Assistant Engineer Frank J. Symmes.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 15, 1871:

John Mallory, marine, July 5, U. S. steamer *Fantic*, Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
James E. Watts, second assistant engineer, July 7, U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*, at sea.  
Watson T. Park, beneficiary, July 8, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.  
Peter Mott, seaman, June 27, U. S. steamer *Saratoga*, at sea.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant Chas. F. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps.—July 10, 1871, ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.  
Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Gibson, U. S. Marine Corps.—July 10, 1871, granted leave of absence for one month from 15th inst.  
Second Lieutenant Edward T. Bradford, U. S. Marine Corps.—July 14, 1871, ordered to report immediately for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Died.—July 10, 1871, Howard M. Collom, sergeant U. S. Marine Corps (a native of Pemberton, N. J.), while on sick leave at Mount Holly, N. J.  
Drowned.—July 5, 1871, Private John Malloy, U. S. Marine Corps, while attempting to return on board U. S. steamer *Fantic*, at Norfolk, Va.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AN ADROIT SWINDLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Will you permit me the use of your columns to call the attention of the officers of the Navy and their friends to an adroit swindle recently perpetrated? An individual, supposed to be a "bilged" midshipman, is going about the country personating various midshipmen now at the Academy, and asking for a small loan to assist him on his return to Annapolis, as "he has been on leave and lost his purse," etc. His latest feat was to swindle my father-in-law out of thirty-five dollars with his plausible story; and I hear of similar swindles perpetrated on other people connected with the service. It is to be hoped that he may yet be caught and punished as he deserves. Respectfully,  
Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Navy.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., July 19, '71.

### ARMY REGULATIONS.—NO. I.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the 15th inst., a board of officers is ordered to convene in New-York city, pursuant to orders from the War Department, for the purpose of framing a set of regulations for the government and guidance of the Army. Upon the whole, the selection of officers is good, if not admirable.

I have served over ten years continuously in the line, and beg leave through you to submit for their consideration the following much needed reforms, and propose to address you on the subject from time to time (there being so much reform needed that it would occupy too much of your space in one letter). To commence:

ARTICLE 7. Amended so that it provides that no officer shall be appointed to the staff corps with less than five years' continuous service with his company, aides excepted, the latter to be sent to their companies after two years' staff duty, and to remain with their companies not less than two years.

ARTICLE 13. Provision made for bath-houses for the men, to be built by the Quartermaster's Department and attached to barracks. It is hardly to be credited that in this advanced age and of this liberal Government that there is not a single barracks in the United States service—certainly none wherever I have served—where there is any accommodation for bathing the men; that provision be made for the men to sleep singly and alone, and not to keep up the present barbarous and unhealthy system of having the men sleep in couples, summer and winter; that the knapsack and haversack be made of a better and more durable material than the present. However, I will treat of the present abominable and absurd uniform in a separate article, but while on this subject I will remark *en passant* that the regulations provide what shall be the mess furniture of a soldier in the field (par. 122), but the Government omits to furnish it, which, in my judgment, they undoubtedly should. In a word, the Government furnishes the man what he should eat and drink, but nothing whatever to eat it with, neither plate, fork, spoon, or bowl being supplied by the Quartermaster's Department as it should be.

While on the subject of eating, permit me to say that, while I am not prepared to admit that the ration is as good in quality as it might be, I am, in common justice to the soldier, prepared to prove that what he does get is not cooked as it might and should be. The fact is, our present system of cooking is not only bad but wasteful. There should be men selected at the different depots and taught to cook under a competent master—a citizen to be hired, if necessary, for this purpose. When sufficiently schooled and taught, they should be sent to their respective companies, allowing two to a company, and pay them three to four dollars a month extra pay for the duty allowable by law, or extra duty pay from the Quartermaster's Department. In a year every man would learn how to cook his ration. This, together with a change in some portions of the ration, either permanent or temporary, whenever practicable, would give the men wholesome and better cooked food, reducing the sick list, making the men more contented and necessarily better marching and fighting material.

Par. 123 provides that tradesmen may be relieved from ordinary military duty to alter and mend soldiers' clothing, which is done; but the soldier has to pay for the alteration and mending, and this, in the judgment of officers, is a fraud on the soldier; for the Government should either pay for it or issue him not alone decent clothing, but with some claim to fit him. As the clothing is issued now, it makes a well-formed man look a fright, and a poorly-formed one a hideous abomination; and here I will treat on the subject of company papers and earnestly beg of the board some reform or abatement of the multitudinous returns.

Thus: What earthly necessity is there of furnishing a quarterly return of men joined to regimental headquarters, particularly of the companies stationed at regimental headquarters? Every man that is enlisted is enlisted by the regimental adjutant, and the man's descriptive list furnished to the company commander by the adjutant. Where is the necessity of filling out on the muster rolls every two months when and where a man was enlisted, by whom, and for how long a period, particularly the latter, when the law fixes it at five years? If it is necessary for the muster roll, it is equally necessary to be entered on the clothing-receipt roll, which, it very sensibly is not; and I contend we can do without it on the muster roll; but if we must have it, why, twice a year is ample, say for June and December muster of each year. On the subject of laundresses: A little decent treatment of them would harm nobody, but would reflect a little more credit on the service. As it is, they are considered a necessity of the service, allowable by regulation, rationed by law, and yet to house them never enters into the estimates of quartermasters in building barracks—and if they are so estimated, a pen is invariably drawn across the line—but are left to the mercies of post commanders, who, realizing their claims to proper protection, are often put to their wits' ends how to house them, and no material allowed.

I think I have furnished food enough for reflection for this issue, and must ask your indulgence until next week. INFANTRY.

### PICNIC AT FORT RANDALL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The glorious Fourth came here at the usual time, no postponement on account of the weather (which was delightful) occurring. The event of the day was a picnic of Mutual Lodge No. — I. O. of G. T. which was held a short distance from the post under the grand old cottonwood trees which tower above the banks of the Missouri. Appropriate ceremonies, among which was the reading of the Declaration of Independence, with song and repartee occupied the day; after which the party sat down to a most elaborate dinner at the only hotel this locality affords (and that is not usually a hotel after dark). Dinner over, dancing followed, and not until the "wee, wee, wee" hours did the joyous party betake themselves to their homes and put them in their little beds. To sum up: a nice day well enjoyed; and that success may attend the Templars is the wish of

THEOPHILUS.

FORT RANDALL, D. T., July 6, 1871.

### THE COREA.

THE London Army and Navy Gazette says of this peninsula:

It has been a dream of certain buccaneering spirits for a long time past "to have a go in at the Corea;" but our Government have kept an eye on them, and the Admiralty has been especially watchful. Why the United States forces have attacked the Koreans we do not as yet know; but, as the country is a dependency of China, where there is a good deal of ferment against foreigners, the event cannot be without interest for this country. In view of hostile acts, our manufacturers have been for years engaged in arming the forts of China and furnishing the Chinese with arms and ammunition, all in the way of trade, to be used against the foreign enemy. The Corea is, indeed, separated from China, but its monarch is a tributary to the Brother of the Sun and Moon, and there is, no doubt, an obligation on the part of the latter to defend Corea if attacked. The Korean peninsula is larger than Great Britain, being 640 miles long and 300 miles broad. The "King of Ten Thousand Isles" is the most despotic and jealous of monarchs. Not only Christians but Chinese are forbidden to enter the kingdom, and a Korean must get a passport to enter China. In 1839, the few missionaries who had crept into the Corea were massacred. There are magnificent bays and matchless harbors on the coasts. Gold, silver, lead, and iron mines exist in large tracts, and the country is generally exceedingly fertile. Game of all kinds swarms, and precious stones, immense forests of giant trees, domestic poultry, animals, silk, flax, and cotton contribute to the richness of this vast peninsula, which has hitherto escaped the kind attention of civilized and Christian nations. The American Republicans are breaking through barriers of the most intense despotism that has ever existed. And this despotism rests on an oligarchy of the most absolute power by which 5,000,000 Koreans are held in perhaps not comfortable subjection. The Korean army is furnished with flint muskets, lances, bows and arrows, and a few percussion smooth-bore and rifles. Their navy consists of ships like the old Portuguese galleys, armed with small guns, "stink pots, and pateraroes." It must have been "great fun" to a well-appointed squadron to deal with such an enemy, who, no doubt, fought with the contempt of death common to these races, but were not able to inflict death on their assailants.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant William Badger, Sixth Infantry, by orders from the headquarters Department of the Missouri June 30.

MAJOR A. G. STUDOR, formerly in the volunteer service, has been lately appointed United States consul to Singapore, India, is at Washington, and will sail for his post in a few days.



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ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

**TO THE ARTILLERY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**

An adjourned meeting of officers who served in the Artillery of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., at 11 o'clock on Saturday, August 5, for the purpose of completing the organization of an Artillery Association. It is hoped that as many officers who served with that corps as possible will be present, and that those who cannot meet at that time will signify by letter their willingness to promote the organization previous to the date of the meeting.

H. J. HUNT,

Late Chief of Artillery Army of the Potomac.  
FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, R. I., July 15, 1871.

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OUR readers are probably aware of the execution of an equestrian statue of General Scott by Mr. H. K. Brown, of Newburgh, to be placed in the city of Washington. The model is complete in plaster, and Mr. Brown is now preparing it for the foundry at Philadelphia, where it is to be cast in bronze. Part of the metal is supplied by the Government, through an act of Congress passed last session, consisting of a number of guns, some belonging to Ringgold's Battery, and others useless Spanish pieces taken in the Mexican war. The artist represents General Scott seated on a blooded horse, in a calm and dignified attitude, watching, apparently, some distant movement, the right hand holding a field-glass against the hip, while the left holds the bridle with sufficient strain to indicate control of a spirited charger. The likeness and proportions of the figure, the uniform and all its details, are true to the life. The horse is a model of its species, and excites universal admiration. It is full of animation, and displays all the fine points of the Arabian stock. The artist has refrained from making any display of action, satisfied with showing what the innate capacity of the animal is, and that this is in perfect harmony with the energy and purposes of the rider. He rests content with accuracy and beauty of form, simple and at the same time powerful expression, and thus produces a triumph of art. The statue has been visited at Newburgh by thousands of people, among whom are many of the military profession, including President Grant, Secretary Belknap, and other officers, all expressing great admiration of it. A statue like this of a universally honored commander, whose official and private life were so intimately associated with West Point, and whose solicitude for the Academy there was so deep and earnest, should be placed on that beautiful plain as a monument of encouragement to its pupils.

WE learn that General DYER, Chief of the Ordnance Department, has recently ordered the construction at the Springfield armory of 10,000 Remington rifles for the Army. This fact will serve to answer the charge brought against General DYER that he is too much prejudiced in favor of the Allin rifle to admit the claims of any other weapon. We are glad to commend any action which hastens the armament of our troops with an efficient breech-loading arm, and the Remington has certainly thus far succeeded in securing the weight of opinion and precedent in its favor. It is better to choose a good gun promptly than to leave our troops unarmed in the hope that a better may be obtained.

WE commence the publication this week of a translation from the manuscript of M. JURIEU DE LA GRAVIERE, vice-admiral of the French navy, of a treatise on naval tactics contributed by him some time since to the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*. This brochure has been translated in England for private circulation by the Admiralty, but is impossible to procure a copy of that translation, and the one we publish will place within reach of our naval officers a treatise which ought not to escape the attention of any, and with which some of them are perhaps already familiar.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

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**FRANCE AND GERMANY.**

GERMANY has conquered a peace from France, but it remains to be seen how permanent it will be. France is by no means committing herself to an acceptance of the situation, and if the Empire was exacting in its demand for military service, the Republic, which has adopted the principle of compulsory service, promises to be not less so. The prostrate nation rises from her fall with an ease and a jauntiness of bearing which surprises even her friends. The pecuniary burden laid upon her by the war she promises to bear with freedom; the burden of humiliation is all that galls her shoulders, and she gives fair notice that she only awaits a favorable opportunity to throw this off. The war was a short one, and cost her but little really in the lives of her citizens or the disturbance of the national industry, and the direct charges for it, including the indemnity to Germany, are probably not more than a third of what we had to pay for the Rebellion; if we include the Southern expenses in the estimate, as we should, the comparison would be even more favorable to France.

Indeed, her experience has hardly been sharp enough to work that thorough reform in the temper of her people, and the organization of her army, which she needs in order to enter upon a contest with Germany with any hope of success. The "Notes upon the Military Organization of North Germany," to which NAPOLEON devoted his leisure at Wilhelmshöhe, declares, with more deference to truth than to originality, that "there are truths which are of equal value in all ages; history should teach us that the same causes will surely produce the same results." "Rome," adds NAPOLEON, "was invincible so long as patriotism went hand in hand with the military spirit, and so long as men held it as the highest duty to serve their country. Instead of being occasions for exemption from service, rank and wealth were then in Rome only incentives to the duty of setting the highest example of civil and warlike virtues. No Roman could then hope for the great offices of state, which were the goals of all Roman ambition, until he had taken part with the Legions in ten campaigns. The decline of the republic began when military service was no longer regarded as an honor, and when the more eminent citizens abandoned it contemptuously to their slaves and mercenaries." This truth, which MONTESQUIEU has so eloquently demonstrated, seems, as NAPOLEON warns his countrymen, to be forgotten by the nations of to-day, enervated by luxury. Germany alone, taught by her misfortunes of 1806, has applied it to action.

After dwelling at length upon the peculiarities and the advantages of the German military system, the Emperor continues with commendations of an organization which enabled the Germans to "mobilize" their armies with a rapidity which no other European State could have equalled, and which was the first and greatest advantage they possessed over the French, who with even fourteen days longer of preparation would, as he thinks, have been able, if not to succeed, at least to avert some of the hardest blows of their misfortune. He advises for the better organization of the French army the following:

1. Division of the country into fourteen provinces, with as many army corps, which shall regularly recruit from them.
2. General liability to service, with the same modifications based upon private interests as are made by the Prussian rules.
3. Active service from the age of twenty to twenty-four years; each man serving in the reserve from twenty-four to twenty-eight, and in the militia from twenty-eight to thirty-two.
4. Admission of one-year volunteers.
5. Admission of one-year volunteers to be militia officers, if qualified.
6. Organization of the staff upon the Prussian principles.

7. Establishment of a higher school of military education, similar to the Berlin War Academy.

And the Emperor adds, "Most important of all, we must learn the stern discipline, the untiring activity, the sense of duty, and respect for authority which characterize the German army. Our fathers once possessed these qualities, and we inherited them; if they have momentarily disappeared in the whirlpool of revolution, they will be recalled by the misfortune which steels our hearts."

But what France has yet to learn, Germany has already learned and put into practice; nor is she at all disposed to yield the advantage thus gained. So far from considering her work as done, the war has been to her, as we have before shown, a stimulus to new efforts at efficiency. The war indemnity has put at the disposal of the German government an extraordinary budget, a large portion of which it is intended to devote to the improvement of the armament of the empire. Her military force will be increased rather than diminished, and additional efficiency infused into all departments of the military service. During the war with France the German army comprised seventeen corps as follows:

The Guard corps, recruited from all parts of North Germany; the First army corps from East Prussia; Second from Pomerania; Third from Brandenburg; Fourth from Province of Saxony; Fifth from Posen; Sixth from Prussian Silesia; Seventh from Westphalia; Eighth from Rhine Provinces; Ninth from Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg; Tenth from Hanover, Brunswick and Oldenburg; Eleventh from Nassau and Hesse-Cassel; Twelfth from Kingdom of Saxony.

To these must be added one division from Hesse-Darmstadt, being the Twenty-fifth division of the North German army, exclusive of the Guard corps. Baden one division, the Twenty-sixth, which added to the Twenty-fifth division from Hesse-Darmstadt forms the Thirteenth army corps. Wurtemberg one corps, the Fourteenth; and Bavaria two corps, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth army corps. To these seventeen corps are now to be added an Eighteenth from Alsace and Lorraine. Each of these corps includes eight regiments of infantry of the line of 3,000 men each, one regiment of fusiliers, one battalion of chasseurs, one battalion of pioneers, five or six regiments of cavalry, mustering each 730 men, fifteen batteries of six guns each, and eight companies of siege artillery. Thus the eighteen corps will muster over half a million men, to which force is to be added as many more from the Landwehr and Ersatz battalions, the Prussian Landwehr system being in process of adoption throughout the German empire. It will be long before France will find herself in a position to provoke a contest single-handed with this force, and her policy doubtless will be to watch her opportunity for an alliance with some other power against Germany, meanwhile perfecting her own military organization. The prospect in any case is not a brilliant one for peace.

THE sharp lesson of the encounter of July 12, in the streets of New York between the militia and the mob, has taught our local authorities and our local militia some lessons to which they will do well to take due heed. One of these lessons is the necessity for practice in street-firing, and in the tactics of encounters in narrow road-ways. The proper disposition of troops under such circumstances as those of the 12th of July is a branch of military knowledge to which our military officers as a rule give far too little thought. Their military education is directed too exclusively to the mere tactics of reviews and parades, and they are in danger of forgetting in their attention to these the sterner work, the occasional necessity for which alone gives their organization significance and value. Another lesson of the day is the need of a more efficient weapon for the National Guard, and this recent experience will no doubt hasten the contemplated adoption of a breech-loading arm. The breech-loader is eminently an inspirer of confidence, coolness, and deliberation. It is, moreover, a weapon which a mob is not likely to gain possession of in any numbers, and which they cannot readily make use of, requiring as it does a special cartridge, which is not so easily obtained as powder and ball.

Finally, our militia have had a practical illustration of the necessity, which we have so constantly



urged upon them, of choosing their officers with especial, if not with exclusive, reference to their capacity to exercise military command. Our recent experience of war has not only taught us how to judge of the existence of this capacity which is not given to all men, but has placed within our reach men who have given good proof of its possession. There is no longer any excuse, then, for choosing to command the regiment and companies of our National Guard men who are the laughing stock of soldiers. In view of all the contingencies, it is not safe to intrust military control to the hands of a man to whom it is necessary to grant leave of absence in the order calling his regiment into action, and still less to one who may say as FALSTAFF said of himself:

*Fal.* "Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent anything that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me; I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men."

The administrative ability and the pecuniary generosity these modern Falstoffs may chance to possess should not blind our militia to the real disgrace of having such men to lead them in the times of trial which will surely come. They may seem to serve a good purpose as recruiting agents, but they bring elements of demoralization into the military service which more than compensate for any good they may thus do.

OUR correspondent "W. N. J.," who last week recommended the adoption of a dummy cartridge for use in the exercise of firing with the breech-loader, will be glad to learn that Mr. HENRY of the Martini-Henry rifle has invented such a cartridge. It consists of a brass cartridge shell, about one-half an inch long, with the base attached, and into which is fitted a wooden plug turned down to the size of the bore, and representing the remainder of the cartridge with the conical bullet projecting. The bottom of the dummy cartridge is perforated with a one-quarter inch hole, into which a plug of india-rubber is fitted. In practising with this cartridge the striker of the gun acts on this buffer plug, and receives, it is reported, no injury whatever, while the plug itself is very enduring, one having been used in a rifle some 2,000 times with but little injury. The adoption of some such cartridge as this would greatly facilitate practice in the manual of firing with a breech-loader.

THE *London Times* has fought over the "Battle of Dorking" in its own way, or rather saved the necessity for it by a preliminary naval engagement, which it brings to the following conclusion:

When morning broke, the catastrophe was made clear in all its horrors. The second Armada had shared the fate of the first. The strand was strewn with wrecks. Every rising wave bore to the surface some ghastly memorial of the battle or the storm. Most of the hostile ironclads were missing, or had struck. The *Augusta*, which carried Cæsar and his fortunes—in other words, the imperial generalissimo and his suite—had received a 600-lb. steel-headed shot between wind and water, her engines disabled, her rudder shot away, and her crew decimated. She struck to the *Sultan*, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, who had engaged her at close quarters, and was preparing to board. Princes, archdukes, and dukes (all more or less sea-sick) were made prisoners by the score. The renowned chief of a brilliant staff was picked up in an exhausted state while endeavoring to regain his ship by swimming, after the boat in which he was trying to remedy the confusion had been swamped by the surf; and a Serene Highness, who had valiantly made his way to the shore with a small party, was with difficulty persuaded to give his sword to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who enacted the part of a Launoy to Francis I. at Pavia. Another striking historical parallel was presented when the Prince of Wales advanced to receive the most illustrious of the prisoners—one whose helmet might have been surmounted by an imperial crown—with the graceful and deferential courtesy with which the Black Prince waited on the captive King of France, at Poitiers.

THE use made by BURNSIDE of telegraph wires in the defence of Knoxville against the rebels found its parallel during the attack on Paris, where, during TROCHU's sortie of the 19th of January, the Germans at La Bergerie were materially assisted in defending themselves by a quantity of telegraph wires ranged along the railway before a redoubt and obstructing the ground breast high. The wires formed an excellent kind of abatis of themselves. The French troops got themselves entangled among these wires, and could not move for them without falling right and left, during which they were subjected to a tremendous fire. Major-General WALKER, of the British army, who witnessed this assault, in describing it in a lecture on the investment of Paris says that after the battle—for it was a great battle rather than a mere sortie—he passed over ground

on which he could hardly tread a step without picking his way to prevent his treading upon the bodies lying so thickly all over the ground. Reverting to the sorties of October and November, he described these as having been daring and brilliant attacks, although unsuccessful through the deficient tactics betrayed by the enemy. The Germans were in remarkably strong protected positions, so that the tremendous but ill-directed fire from the French forts did little harm, and, while the losses of the French were enormous, the German loss was trifling. It was found that the shots of the batteries from the forts either fell some distance short of the men or went right over them. The men were also protected by an excellently-contrived system of abatis.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose communication appears elsewhere, offers some suggestions to the board now sitting in New York for the purpose of preparing a new system of Army Regulations. We should be glad to call out other recommendations, and subject the administration of our Army to as thorough criticism as possible, pending the report of the board. "In the multitude of counsellors is wisdom." The proverb does not always justify itself practically, but in this case we think discussion will do good service. Officers whose duties bring them into immediate contact with troops may have fresh in recollection some things which their superiors have forgotten. The enlisted men, too, have suggestions to make which ought not to go unheeded. We have, we may say here, been disposed to give as much latitude as possible to their reasonable complaints, in spite of the experience to which we were subjected by the youthful adjutant of one of our regiments who, in answer to a communication which appeared in the JOURNAL,

"Loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword," and stopped his paper.

The distance which separates the different departments and the different grades of our military service is practically a wide one, and we conceive that it is part of our mission to bring about a better acquaintance and a better understanding, thus to promote the remedy of abuses which are oftentimes the result of ignorance and isolation, rather than of deliberate ill-intent. Those who find occasion to call attention to matters which seem by them worthy of comment or criticism may be sure that we shall make only such use of their names as they direct.

The JOURNAL has already been the arena for discussions to which the members of this board on Army Regulations can look for hints which can be turned to good account. The board is on the whole a good one, but to give full effect to its labors its members need to keep their minds open to receive suggestions from any or all quarters.

In regard to the adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle by England, our London correspondent says: "The final adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle by the authorities of the British War Office has again been denied. These repeated denials of a positive and ascertainable fact constitute one of the phases of the remarkable conflict lately brought to a close. The Martini-Henry rifle has been adopted as the arm of the British infantry; of this there can be no doubt. Nor is it remarkable that the adoption of this second-class rifle on the recommendation of an incompetent committee should have caused much surprise to the public and led to repeated denials by persons who refuse to believe in the perpetration of so thorough-going a job. There are hundreds of persons thoroughly conversant with every detail of the competition, intimately acquainted with the rifles sent in for trial; persons, in fact, who have made small arms and the breech-loading system their study for years, who have no hesitation in saying that at least three rifles out of the many dozen originally sent in were better adapted for the purpose under consideration than the Martini-Henry. In some respects the selected rifle is a first-rate weapon for troops. In other particulars it falls far short of what should have been required and of what can be obtained. The committee on whose recommendation the selection was made was composed of some musketry instructors, a few crack shots, a Lord interested in the volunteer movement, and a well-known colonel in the Guards, but did not contain a single gunsmith or

person practically acquainted with the manufacture and the mechanism of gun-locks. Consequently the weak points of the Martini-Henry rifle, which lie in its lock and breech actions, were passed over without dissent or comment, while the points most likely to attract the attention of a committee so composed, viz., the shooting qualities, the rapidity of firing, and the ease with which used cartridges were extracted, were specially lauded and approved. The Martini-Henry is not the best rifle to be had although it has been adopted."

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* thus comments on matters at our Military Academy: "It seems that Brother Jonathan at West Point is sometimes as capersome as Master Bull at Woolwich and Sandhurst. But he gets it over the head and ears for it. The whole of the senior class just awaiting appointments as officers have been kept in barracks from January last till the beginning of June for disgraceful mobbing of certain members of the fourth class." We reproduce its italic exclamations as we find them. The same paper thinks that "the Communists who destroyed the Vendôme Column, and gave a death-blow to the Red Republic in these islands, would be horrified at the proceedings of the American Republicans. They are busy keeping alive the memories of their fratricidal war—North and South—on Memorial Day, and fighting their battles over again with words and bitter speeches. Whilst the Federalists are writing and talking about the war and making funeral orations, their late enemies are organizing 'Confederate Survivors Associations' in the South, and 100,000 persons attended a meeting in the Richmond cemetery at a service to the Confederate dead recently." Of our Navy it says: "In the American Navy midshipmen cannot be entered in the Naval Academy until they are fourteen years of age, and they must stay there for four years, so that eighteen is the earliest and twenty-four the latest age at which they can go to sea; yet we never heard that our cousins made bad naval officers; it is notorious, on the contrary, that their seamanship is first-rate. This would tend to show that our good sailors are rather due to the national taste for the sea than anything else, and it might even be argued that this satisfactory result is not so much due to, but in spite of, their early entry into the service."

AN Austrian Journal, the *Presse* of Vienna, takes up the cudgels in behalf of Prussia against TROCHU, asserting in answer to his denunciations of GAMBETTA that, after all, the only insignificant advantages gained by the French, during the whole war, were obtained by the levies of the Republic. The regular army was everywhere defeated, and could not hold its own against the German troops, even in the almost impregnable positions of Spichenen and Gravelotte, or at Mars-la-Tour, where for many hours the French outnumbered the Germans in the proportion of three to one. As to TROCHU's assertion that the Germans always fought him with artillery, in which they were superior, and avoided bringing their infantry into action, the *Presse* refers to the returns of the German killed and wounded to prove that the great combats which decided the fate of Paris, from 30th November till 2d December, were all infantry battles, and that TROCHU's forces, on these and other occasions, were uniformly beaten back by German infantry. TROCHU's attempts to implicate BISMARCK in the work of the Commune the *Presse* condemns as a most flagrant violation of international comity and a poor return for the valuable aid and concurrence rendered by the Germans during the siege of Paris. "If Prussian policy," it is asserted, "had been willing to extend a finger to the Commune, M. THIERS and his faithful would be to-day in Finisterre or at the foot of the Pyrenees, for the great cities of France would have followed the example of the capital."

GENERAL HUNT, late Chief of Artillery Army of the Potomac, by a notice in another column, calls upon the artillery officers who served in that army to assemble at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., on Saturday, August 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of completing the organization of an artillery association.



## FROM OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

## REVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE.

LONDON, July 3, 1871.

As a military spectacle, the review of the Household brigade in Bushey Park on the last day of June was eminently brilliant, and passed off very satisfactorily. The affair partook rather too much of a picnic character. As the several regiments engaged in the review had to leave their usual quarters, and as some of them had in fact to encamp overnight in the neighborhood of the scene of the review, it is rather a pity that advantage was not taken of the opportunity for testing the knowledge of the officers and men in all the details of camp life, and for putting the commissariat's and quartermaster's branches of the Control Department to the proof. Queen Victoria has always evinced a partiality for military spectacles. In the earlier years of her reign, and especially until the breaking out of the Russian war, her Majesty constantly reviewed her troops, not only at Windsor, but at Aldershot, Chatham, Woolwich, and in London. Many a time, in those days, accompanied by the Prince Consort and a brilliant staff, did she gallop up and down the lines of the regiments drawn up for reviews, and afterward take her stand at the saluting point while the troops "marched past." The Queen was a very good horsewoman then, and invariably appeared mounted at review, and the appearance of her brilliant and well-mounted staff added considerably to the picturesqueness of the spectacle. The soldiers delighted in the sight of their sovereign on horseback in their midst. But for her Majesty to review any troops from a seat in an open carriage is quite another thing in the soldiers' estimation.

The last time that the Queen appeared metaphorically "mounted at the head" of her gallant army, but in reality on the flank of a few regiments as these marched past, was at a review of some volunteers and one or two regiments of the Guards in the autumn of 1860. Since then, whenever her Majesty has inspected or reviewed either small or large bodies of troops, she has always arrived on the ground in an open carriage, and retained her seat in it during the subsequent manoeuvres. The Princess of Wales formerly attended reviews and inspections of troops on horseback, but even she, since her long illness, has preferred a carriage to a charger.

Bushey Park is probably the very best spot in the neighborhood of London for such a spectacle. There is no lovelier scenery within easy reach of the Capital; the park contains a stretch of flat greensward with scarce a bush to conceal the view, while if a slightly wooded country is needed for exercising skirmishers it can be had close at hand. The only drawback to the spot being its want of undulation; there being not a single mound or rise from which a commanding view of the manoeuvres can be obtained. No such place, for instance, as the Paradise Hill, which, arising abruptly from the side of the Parade Platz at Vienna, makes it such a desirable situation from which to view the evolutions down below.

Here a piece of ground nearly a mile in length and fully half a mile deep had been raised off, the rails forming a boundary beyond which no spectators but the favored few supplied with tickets were allowed to ramble.

The troops to be reviewed consisted of the whole of the household brigade, both cavalry and infantry; and to this brigade was added a regiment of cavalry, the Tenth Hussars, or the Prince of Wales's Own, one battery of horse artillery, and one battery of field artillery, altogether about 5,500 men and officers. The Ninth Lancers and 700 constables kept the ground. The infantry, consisting of six battalions of Guards, were carried from London and Windsor to the scene of the review on the morning and the afternoon of the appointed day. The cavalry and the artillery, together with small detachments from the army service corps, and the royal engineer train encamped on Hounslow Heath the night prior to the review. Your readers will no doubt remember Hounslow Heath as being intimately associated with the doings in by-gone days of Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard. In the times those worthies lived, Hounslow Heath was a lonely spot indeed, at some distance from London, and was traversed by the high-road leading to the city. So rapidly and enormously has London increased that Hounslow Heath is now surrounded by villas and terraces; and forms, in fact, a not distant suburb of the metropolis.

On Friday morning, the day of the review, I went down early to Hampton Court. I was anxious to see the encampment of the cavalry and artillery before they broke up to march to their appointed place in line. The horses I found picketed in the streets formed by the mens' tents, each horse being naturally opposite his rider's tent. The men had no cause to grumble at the number of tents allowed to them, the cavalry especially (with only six men to a tent) possessing roomy dwellings. The artillery had fewer tents in proportion and were lodged eight in

each tent, while the detachments I have named above had only one to every twelve men; but as the allowance in active service is one tent to fifteen men, and the weather was far from warm, they had no reason to complain. My belief that it would have been well to have taken the opportunity for exercising the different regiments in the details of camp life and active service is principally due to a few things I observed in my walk through the camp. In the first place directly I arrived, I saw three separate steeple-chases going on, or perhaps I should say a game of "puss in the corner," between three loose horses and some men trying to catch them. The horses had been improperly picketed or secured, had broken loose and were galloping about, over tent ropes, through the other horse lines, and among the kitchens and ovens. I learned that the whole night through the guards and officers and men on duty had been employed in catching horses who had managed to break away from their fastenings. The men seemed unused to the shackles by which the horses' fore feet were secured, and did not understand the proper manner of making them fast to the picket pin. In a short walk up and down the streets of one regiment I noticed horses secured in half a different manner.

Neither were the tents well pitched. They were not drawn sufficiently tight; in case of heavy rain most of them would have let in the wet, and the interior capacity was not developed to the full extent, owing to the slackness of the foot lines and improperly driven pegs. Nor were there proper trenches around the tents. These are all faults that would be remedied by a short experience of camp life, and it is a pity the experience should be deferred until the last moment, possibly until actual service in the field, when attention should be given to more serious subjects.

In the cavalry regiments every six men, that is, the occupants of one tent, were furnished with four waterproof sheets by the Control Department; the engineers and the service corps detachments were even better off, they having each man one sheet. Besides the waterproof, each man had been supplied with a blanket. The cooking and the kitchens seemed very well managed. The experiment was made of using *Erbseuurst*, about which so much has been heard as being the principal article of food of the German troops during the late war. The *Erbseuurst* used on this occasion differed slightly in appearance from that used by the Germans; it was made of essence of meat and dried peas powder, closely pressed and packed into small tins holding each one pound. The Germans used precisely the same substance, but pack it in sausage skins. As tried at Bushey Park it was found that three tins, or three pounds of *Erbseuurst*, placed into a camp kettle full of water and boiled for twenty minutes made an excellent kind of thick soup; salt and pepper were added afterwards. The quantity just named made an ample meal for twenty-four men. I did not ascertain the exact quantity of water each kettle contained, but learnt that the same camp kettle full of ordinary soup only contained sufficient for eighteen men. The men spoke highly of the new pea soup.

At three o'clock the infantry began arriving, and about four o'clock commenced moving off to their positions. Five battalions of infantry, two deep, formed the first line; the second line, drawn up 150 yards in rear of infantry, was composed of the horse artillery on the right. Next came the household cavalry, with the Tenth Hussars on their left, the field artillery on the left of the Tenth, and the Second battalion of the Coldstreams, for whom there was no room in the front line, formed the extreme left of the second line. The troops faced the river, and the front line was distant about 200 yards from the place on which the Queen was expected to take her stand to witness the "march past." The staff was well up to its work; there was no shifting and changing of points, and each regiment as it neared the review ground took up its position at once without the chopping and changing sometimes seen on similar occasions. But these were picked troops.

The Londoners turned out in great numbers. Two lines of railway each despatched four or five special trains, which were well filled. There were many carriages, also dog-carts, T-carts, mail phaetons, waggonettes, barouches, and drags. Hansom cabs without number waited outside. The weather was all that could be desired: a sharp shower in the morning had laid the dust; there was a bright sun overhead and a brisk breeze to temper it. The Queen's presence, the delightful weather, the successful season in London, all conspired to make the review popular and well attended. It is many years since so many spectators, composed, too, almost exclusively of the wealthier classes, witnessed a military parade in the neighborhood of London. The scene was exceptionally brilliant: the bright green grass seeming so fresh, the stately trees, the flashing sabres, the scarlet

uniforms, the waving plumes, the dashing orderlies, the select staff, and the vast crowd, together made up a charming picture.

The Princess of Wales, in an open carriage, arrived at a quarter to five; when her Majesty arrived, the Princess left her own carriage for a seat in that of the Queen. The Prince of Wales on horseback, and accompanied by Prince Arthur in the uniform of the Rifle brigade, and Prince Christian, followed immediately behind the carriage of the Princess. At five o'clock punctually, her Majesty appeared in a carriage drawn by four spanking greys. She was fairly cheered, but not so much so as was the Princess when she first made her appearance. The Queen was escorted by a squadron of the Ninth Lancers, and accompanied by a particularly brilliant staff, among which could be distinguished the uniforms of two Prussian officers, and the Russian military attaché in white tunic and brass helmet was very noticeable.

The Queen inspected the troops immediately after arriving on the ground. That is if driving down one line and driving up another in an open carriage can properly be called an inspection. She was then driven to the saluting point, ready for the march past. As soon as Her Majesty's inspection of the first line had been made, the infantry of which it was composed were formed into contiguous columns of battalions and began to move off to the right, in order to form for the march past. The united bands of the "Blues" and of the Life Guards were brigaded opposite the saluting point to play as the cavalry went by. The march past of the horse artillery on the right of the line was exceedingly steady, the guns appearing to form a perfectly straight line at the immediate moment they passed the saluting flag, though fifty yards further on something caused a temporary disorder. Next came the First Life Guards in squadrons, then the Blues, and next the Second Life Guard. Neither of the regiments of Life Guards distinguished themselves by their steadiness; the Blues presented a much more even front. Even the Tenth Hussars, which followed the Second Life Guards, moved more steadily than their gigantic comrades. The Field Artillery with the gunners on the limbers and wagons presented a soldier-like and business-like appearance. Then followed the Foot Guards to the tune of the "British Grenadier." But I must not omit to mention that the Prince of Wales, of course in uniform, marched at the head of his regiment, the Tenth Hussars. The Guards marched in grand divisions of companies at quarter distance. Their marching was not particularly good; I have seen many a line regiment do better.

As soon as the infantry had marched past they were taken to the opposite end of the ground to prepare for the coming manoeuvres, while the artillery and cavalry went by at a trot, and then at a slow gallop. The Prince on both occasions riding at the head of his regiment. The trotting and cantering past of the artillery and cavalry does not call for special remark. The pace was slow and it was rather a tame affair; the spectators had had enough of the first march past at a walk, and were impatient for the commencement of the other manoeuvres. These were to consist of a one-sided sham fight, the enemy being a purely imaginary one. The Hussars took a position in front, as if observing an enemy advancing from the position occupied by the Queen, and also served to mask the horse artillery which had taken up a position immediately behind them, but in front of a deep gully which they had crossed by three bridges. Such a position in actual warfare might have led to disastrous results. By a determined and vigorous charge the battery might have been tumbled into the gully, whereas on the side farther from the enemy—in fact, on their own side of the gully—it would have been safe from anything but shells and enjoyed just as good a position for firing. This, in my opinion, was tactical mistake number one. Another mistake that was committed was to place the supporting cavalry on the same line as the guns; they should have been echeloned in rear.

The action began by the Hussars retiring before the supposed advance of the imaginary enemy, and by the horse artillery opening fire in the direction occupied by the Queen. But the enemy was enterprising and made, or rather was supposed to make, so strong a demonstration against the misplaced battery that this had to retire behind the gully, while the Hussars again crossed over to the enemy's side and made a vigorous charge to within very few yards of her Majesty's position. They then retired, covered by two squadrons in skirmishing order. The battery, as soon as the Hussars had retired behind the gully, again opened fire, but after a few rounds limbered up and took ground to the right rear, thus clearing the infantry skirmishers which had been thrown out by the Guards. The skirmishers consisted of one battalion of the Coldstream Guards. Their firing was good, very steady and slow, but much more trouble was taken by the officers in endeavoring to keep a good line than in directing their men to take advantage of natural obstacles. There were very few of these, it is true; the ground was very flat and even; but in the centre of the line of skirmishers there happened to be a small wood or copse, and instead of the skirmishers holding the advanced edge of this wood as long as possible, the line ran straight through. Intelligent skirmishers would have known that this copse, if held sufficiently long, would give them a bastion-like position against the enemy's front, from which they could enfilade him as he approached near enough, and yet have plenty of time for falling back, supported by the two wings of their comrades. This was the third tactical mistake that was committed; in my opinion the most serious, as it was one very likely to occur when skirmishing in earnest.

After giving way for a quarter of an hour, the skirmishers received supports, and in their turn drove back the enemy. This was done with so much vigor that both batteries were enabled to recross the gully; the infantry next crossed in echelon of battalions from the right. Then line was formed and a heavy fire by companies opened. This was supposed to have disconcerted the enemy, and the cavalry prepared to charge. This manoeuvre they effected with considerable spirit, in three



lines, obliquely across the front. The second line of charging cavalry was rather late, the consequence being that at one time the first line was at least 750 yards from any supports. However, they drove back the enemy and all three lines of cavalry retired by their left.

The infantry then advanced in direct echelon of battalion from the left, but no sooner were the six battalions in echelon and advancing against the foe than an alarm of cavalry was raised and two deep squares were formed, the field battery taking up an exposed position on the flank of the leading square. A tremendous fire was opened; the enemy's cavalry was discomfited and the gallant Tenth Hussars was flung at their retreating squadrons. In performing this, the last manoeuvre of the day, one squadron of the Tenth was broken up into pursuing order for the purpose of making prisoners. It was now seven o'clock, and both soldiers and spectators had had enough of it. During the day there were two accidents. In the first charge a man of the Tenth Hussars ran his head against a tree, was dismounted and stunned. Curiously enough, half an hour later a man from another squadron of the same regiment rode against the same tree and of course with the same result. Some fawns also became entangled among the squadrons of a charging regiment and one of the delicate creatures was ridden over and had its leg broken. It was found necessary to shoot it to end its pain.

The Prince Imperial was on the ground in plain clothes and attended by one person only. During the course of the sham fight, he rode up to the Queen's carriage, and after a profound bow entered into conversation. After the last manoeuvre the infantry was massed in line of contiguous columns, with the artillery and the Household cavalry on the left, and the Tenth Hussars on the right. The whole then moved forward in review order, and presented arms; the bands played the National Anthem, and the day's work was thus brought to an end.

G. B.

ALLUDING to the numerous Indian raids on the settlers on the frontier of Texas, the San Antonio *Herald* of July 4 says:

"The military commander of this department, with nearly 2,000 miles of frontier, has assigned to his command only four regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, or forty companies of infantry and twenty of cavalry. The inadequacy of this force to the demands upon it is apparent to the most casual observer. That this force is kept constantly in the field we know, but we also know that the duty of infantry is of necessity confined almost exclusively to the garrisoning of the forts, which reduces the scouting force to the two regiments of cavalry. We have a personal knowledge that General Reynolds is an active and vigilant commander; that his whole soul is earnestly enlisted in the defense of this Indian frontier. That he is not properly seconded in these efforts we know, from the frequent and urgent appeals that he has made and continues to make to the authorities at Washington. In this department the necessities of this Indian frontier require not less than three additional cavalry regiments, and if the Government cannot spare us that number of heavy or regular cavalry, let it improvise a ranger force of light cavalry as a United States force, called into service by the National Government, fed, foraged, paid, and clothed by the National Government, and commanded by the department commander, totally disconnected in every way and in all respects from the State Government. Such would prove a legitimate expenditure, and is absolutely requisite for the protection of Texas."

In its issue of the 6th inst., the San Antonio *Herald* publishes the following:

"The whole frontier line, from the Rio Grande north, is now and has been for some time infested with Indians, but on Monday night a raid was made on the Olmos, by what purported to be Indians, which penetrated to a point about three miles from San Antonio, and which proved very successful, gathering a large number of horses and mules. That this raid was accomplished by simulated Indians none can doubt, composed of whites and Mexicans unquestionably, with an intermixture, possibly, of some Kickapoo Indians, from Mexico. The post commander promptly sent out a company of cavalry, and we sincerely hope it will be enabled to take the marauders with the stolen property in possession, and visit them with condign punishment."

BEFORE a General Court-martial at Fort Rice, D. T., of which Major J. N. G. Whistler, Twenty-second Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Captain John H. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the additional charge of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications allege that the accused visited the quarters of a brother officer in a state of intoxication, and conducted himself in a "boisterous and ungentlemanly manner," and afterward, "being in arrest, and having been allowed the limits of the post, did appear at a hop given by the enlisted men of Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, and that while there did become so intoxicated as to fall down in the presence of the commanding officer and several other commissioned officers and the enlisted men there present." He was found not guilty of the charge, but guilty of the additional charge, and was sentenced "to be confined to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for six months, and to forfeit to the United States fifty dollars of his monthly pay for the same period." Upon the recommendation to clemency of a majority of the members of the court, the sentence is mitigated by command of Major-General Hancock to confinement to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for three months, and forfeiture of fifty dollars of his monthly pay for the same period. As thus mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### AFTER THE CONFLICT.

It is hard even now, a week after the struggle with the mob, to obtain anything like a perfect version of the action of the troops on that eventful and fearful afternoon. The individual experiences of the members of the escorting regiments differ in almost every instance, and the crimination and recrimination of the Seventh and Ninth, and the conflict in the component parts of the Eighty-fourth, all tend to darken and confuse the story. The whole matter demands the most thorough investigation on the part of those concerned, for the satisfaction of the public mind. The greed of most people for newspaper notoriety was never more lamentably exemplified than it has been by the action of members of the Seventh and the Ninth, who should have waited for the official reports to justify their acts. Undoubtedly there were individual cases of cowardice in the ranks of every organization in the escorting column, and these weak-kneed soldiers should never be again allowed to wear the uniform of a soldier. Their disgraceful conduct should be published in General Orders, with fitting rebuke. A body of troops may, from lack of discipline, for the moment become temporarily demoralized and fall back, or perhaps beat a panic-stricken retreat, but for individual cowardice there is no excuse, and only one remedy. Men who deserted their comrades at the critical moments cannot be too severely punished or disgraced. Had we the inclination we could enumerate many of those who were guilty of this disgraceful conduct, not a few of whom, we regret to know, were officers. The regiments, however, had more than enough men who came forward even without special notification, ready to perform any duty devolving upon them. In almost every instance the regiments were increased twenty-five per cent, or more in numbers as compared to the usual parades, many of the veterans, whose time had long since expired, coming forward and joining the ranks of their former commands. In the choice of the regiments to perform escort duty to the American Protestant Association we think there was an error. It should have devolved upon only those regiments whose discipline and drill had on other occasions been well tested; yet only two regiments of the escort showed to any great degree this discipline. They were the Seventh and Twenty-second, both of which were under good control, despite reports to the contrary. Moreover, good order was expected of them more than any of the other regiments of the escort. The right wing of the Seventh was the only portion of the escort that had direct orders from the escort commander to fire, and his orders were explicit and complied with whenever opportunity offered. This wing had been directed, after the escort had formed, to proceed forward and take its position between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, on the west side of Eighth avenue, where a number of persons had gathered with the intent, apparently, of firing on the procession as it passed. These companies had orders to return vigorously the fire of their assailants. The procession at this time had started from Twenty-ninth street, passed the wing of the Seventh drawn up in line, and proceeded down the avenue. As the left of the line occupied by the Ninth passed, the companies of the right wing of the Seventh proceeded by the flank to join the head of the column or the left wing of their regiment, the procession having halted for this purpose. The first and eighth companies of the right wing of the regiment (Seventh) marched on the right flank, and had reached about the centre of the Ninth, when the firing commenced from the east side from houses and sidewalk.

The first concerted return fire came from a company of the Eighty-fourth, which regiment occupied the left flank of the Orangemen, and the fire was by order of its commandant, and given in a volley. Instantly the firing flashed indiscriminately along toward the left of the Sixth and rolled along to the Ninth, and for a brief minute death-dealing missiles perfectly hailed into the crowd on the sidewalk and houses along several blocks. This was the half minute firing that did the work of death, and created the stampede among civilians and soldiers. The scene that followed has been minutely and variously described by the daily press. It was at this time that many of the members of the escort lost self-control, the Ninth and Eighty-fourth falling back in confusion, and the other regiments of the escort exhibiting natural excitement and nervousness. There are many stories about the firing of the two companies of the Seventh into the Ninth, and the desertion of officers of the Ninth, and the stampede of members of both commands. These must all be received with great allowances for excited men. Some of the members of the Seventh perhaps may have fallen rapidly to the rear and failed to turn up again; but with every regard for the Ninth, we fear the number of its stampede was large. In fact, the official reports indicate that this regiment for a time was thoroughly beyond control of its officers. By this lack of good discipline (we do not doubt the bravery of the troops) it suffered the much regretted fatal consequences. From the time the Ninth left the armory an opinion seemed to pervade the regiment that it was the conspicuous mark of the mob, and the constant missiles fired, and the curses and foul imprecations hurled at the command as it marched along, made many of the men forget the public welfare and think of individual interest only. This feeling, rest assured, did not decrease any as the

regiment joined the escort and proceeded with it down Eighth avenue. Members inform us that there was a feeling in the regiment that they were going to be massacred, and that all had made up their minds to sell their lives dearly and fight for themselves. The official reports show that the space occupied by the Ninth before the firing was for a time perfectly clear, and when it took the place of the Eighty-fourth on the left flank it had lost more than half its number. This is shown by the length of ground covered in column of fours by the Twenty-second on the other flank of the Orangemen, the Ninth not having men enough to cover properly the left of the body of men it was supposed to guard, one or more of the companies of the Twenty-second being detailed for that purpose.

It will be remembered that the strength of the Ninth was returned as 462 men, that of the Twenty-second as 407, showing clearly that there must have been many who failed to continue the march to the end of the route. This may have occurred in other regiments, but we have not as yet any evidence to show that they scattered like this. The wantonly killing and mortally wounding of members of the Ninth undoubtedly affected the regiment to no small degree in the struggle, and for that reason we feel backward in criticising it too severely. But since this matter has been made public, and the members of it and the Seventh regiment, by newspaper statements, have brought it forward, it is well, we think, to fully investigate the actions of the Ninth and Seventh on the 12th. The former organization is composed mostly of men who have handled a musket only a little over a year, and in that time, in the National Guard, we cannot expect perfect soldiers or perfect discipline. The Seventh may have faults, but we know it has discipline, of which it has too frequently given evidence to be forgotten at times like these. The average man is not cowardly, but even the timid one may be made a good soldier if his officers and comrades gain his confidence. But if they, through want of proper discipline, desert him, he is sure to become demoralized.

The action of the Eighty-fourth in firing without orders is to be regretted, but it was at a critical moment, and we feel assured that if the firing had not taken place at this point, it would have occurred further on in the march, by order of the brigade commander, and with a much greater sacrifice of life. The officer expelled by the Board of Officers of the Eighty-fourth gave every evidence of insubordination, if reports are true. Under the circumstances, the regiment can well bear the loss of this officer and those of the company siding with him. Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, the commanding officer of this regiment, did all in his power to check the firing, and gave many evidences of coolness during the excitement. In the conflicting accounts of the conduct of the Seventh, Ninth, and Eighty-fourth, very little has been said relative to the Sixth, which regiment led the Ninth on the left of the escort, likewise firing without orders. Was this command likewise panic-stricken? We trust not, though we have our fears that when the Ninth fell back the Sixth followed its example. The soldierly behavior of the left wing of the Seventh and the Twenty-second is particularly to be commended. These troops, from their positions, took no part in the firing, and were well handled by their respective officers. The left wing of the Seventh at the time occupied the post of honor on the right of the escorting column; and the Twenty-second's position, as before mentioned, was on the right flank or west side of the Orangemen, with this organization and the Eighty-fourth intervening. These troops endured the jeers of the mob and the flying missiles from all directions along the route, and suffered severely in many instances therefrom; and it was only good discipline and the perfect control of the officers that prevented an outbreak of firing such as occurred in the other regiments of the escort. Yet none of the regiments suffered like the Ninth, and it seems indeed as if the fire of the mob was concentrated on this command. Its position on the extreme left was likewise the most dangerous one, and the most likely to receive the main attack of the infuriated mob. Therefore, when the members saw several of their comrades fall dead or mortally wounded, the regiment did not require more inducement to fire into the crowd on the sidewalk. The firing of the Eighty-fourth was the flash that spread like lightning to the ranks of the Sixth and Ninth, the former of which under the circumstances can scarcely be blamed. The firing was short, decisive, and deadly, and our great surprise is that it did not last longer, and that General Varian and the regimental commandants were so prompt in checking it. There has been much said relative to the killing of innocent persons by the troops. Undoubtedly some such did fall under the National Guard's fire. That was unavoidable; for some people will always hazard their lives by venturing in riotous crowds as a mere matter of curiosity. Yet the most of the citizens killed and wounded were actual rioters. Moreover, not a few of the innocent spectators were killed by shots from the mob, as illustrated in the nature of the wounds received by Mr. Latimer, who was killed by a shot from above. The First division, as a whole, cannot be too highly commended and praised for their conduct; and the troops of the escort generally, while open to some censure for temporary panic and firing without orders, deserve the thanks of the public and country. Their position was more trying than it would have been in front of the enemy in the field; and the insults lavished on them and deadly weapons



employed against them were almost more than the best disciplined troops could calmly stand. The National Guard, as a rule, lacks discipline, as compared with the regular troops, yet its promptitude at all times to perform every duty and aid in enforcing just regard for the laws of the city can never be questioned. New York cannot afford to be without its citizen soldiery.

We refer our readers for the official statement of the military movements on the 12th, to the following report which General Shaler, with the promptness of a good soldier, has already transmitted to the Governor, waiting only to obtain the reports of his subordinate commanders:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, July 19, 1871.

Colonel John B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General N. G. S. N. Y.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 10th inst. I was personally waited upon by His Honor the Mayor, who informed me that on the morning of that day a police order would be issued to prevent any parades or processions upon Wednesday, the 12th inst., but that owing to the excited feelings of much of the populace, there might, nevertheless, arise disturbances which would render the aid of the military necessary. Accordingly we examined Section 243 of Chapter 80, of the laws of 1870, and I received the following written communication under that law:

"NEW YORK, July 10, 1871.

"To Major General Alexander Shaler, Commandant of the First Division of the N. G. S. N. Y."

"In order that the police authorities of the city may be well sustained in suppressing a disturbance of the peace, of which on Wednesday, the 12th inst., there is anticipation and imminent danger, I desire you to order out, and hold in readiness at their armories, for active service, three regiments of infantry and one troop of cavalry. Very truly yours,

"A. OAKLEY HALL,  
Mayor of the City of New York."

During the day of the 11th inst., I also received a verbal request from the President of the Police Department to furnish an increased force. On the 11th, at about midnight, I was further requested by His Excellency the Governor of the State to furnish all the military aid requested in assistance of the civil authorities. In answer to these requisitions, the following order was issued from these headquarters:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, July 11, 1871.

"Special Orders No. 16.

[Extract.]

"II. In obedience to a requisition from the civil authorities, the following organizations are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective armories in fatigue dress, fully armed and equipped for actual service, on Wednesday next, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M.: First Infantry, Sixth Infantry, Seventh Infantry, Eighth Infantry, Ninth Infantry, Eleventh Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Twenty-second Infantry, Sixty-ninth Infantry, Seventy-first Infantry, Eighty-fourth Infantry, Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, Battery C, Battery D. The infantry will be supplied with forty rounds of ammunition, and the artillery with twenty rounds per gun.

"By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.

"WM. H. CHESBROUGH,

"Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff."

At 2 A. M., on the 12th inst., I personally informed the Superintendent of Police of my action, and at 6 A. M. reported to the Commander-in-Chief in person, with a portion of my staff, at police headquarters.

The accompanying map, prepared as a part of this report, an examination of which is invited, will show the location of the forces under arms at 7 A. M. The blue spots mark the quarters of the infantry regiments ordered on duty, the red those of the artillery, and the orange those of the cavalry; the blue crosses the quarters of the infantry regiments, and the orange cross that of the cavalry regiments, over which guards were placed.

It being apprehended at police headquarters that the necessary withdrawal of most of the police force from the Thirty-first precinct would invite disorder along the line of the Boulevard, it was deemed prudent to establish an armed force in the vicinity of Elm Park; and to secure the greatest amount of protection with the least number of men, a regiment armed with breech-loaders, and a squadron of cavalry were dispatched by the service of the following orders at 7:30 A. M.:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

"Special Orders No. 17.

"I. The commanding officer of the Washington Grey Troop will report immediately, with his command, to the commanding officer of the Seventy-first regiment Infantry, at the armory of the regiment, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway.

"By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.

"WM. H. CHESBROUGH,

"Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff."

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. D. Wolcott, commanding Seventy-first Regiment.

"COLONEL: Upon the receipt of this, you will march your command up the Boulevard to the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station, in One Hundredth street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and put yourself in communication with Captain Helme, or other police officer in charge; you will regulate your movements so as to support the police force in the discharge of their duties, and for this purpose you will confer with the officer in command, and keep yourself informed as to his movements. The service which is required of you is, as you will appreciate, one of a delicate nature, and one in which you must be guided by circumstances and your own judgment. The police will enforce the law so far as they can, and if not able to do so will call upon you for assistance, which you will render, so as to uphold them in the discharge of their duties. You will keep your command in the ranks, and see that the men behave quietly and orderly, and not allow any straggling, so that they can be used at a moment's notice.

"If compelled to send detachments to any point, you will see that they are sufficiently large to enforce order, if possible, without resorting to compulsory measures.

"You will not use force unless it becomes absolutely necessary to put down a riot or disturbance, and then you are expected to act with coolness and firmness. No positive orders can be given to guide you in your actions, but you must be governed by the exigencies of the case, and your authority is therefore necessarily discretionary. The Washington Grey Troop of Cavalry has been directed to report to you; it will co-operate with your command, under your orders.

"By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.

"WM. H. CHESBROUGH,

"Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff."

At the same hour Colonel Scott, of the Eighth regiment, was ordered to occupy the city arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, with about three fourths of his command, for the purpose of protecting the building and its contents, and of supporting the two batteries assembled there, should their services be required. The balance of the Eighth Regiment were left for the protection of their own armory.

Colonel Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, was ordered to occupy the State Arsenal corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth street, with his command, leaving about forty men for the protection of his armory, and detaching an equal number for the care of the Seventy-first regiment armory.

The commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment stationed fifty men in the armory of his regiment in Hester street near Bowery, and an equal number in the armory of the First and Third Cavalry at 37 and 39 Bowery.

The commanding officer of the Seventy-ninth battalion stationed

one company in the armory corner of Greene and Houston streets. The commanding officer of the Ninety-sixth Regiment stationed one company in the armory at German Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery. At 8 o'clock A. M. Brigadier-General Varian and Ward, commanding the Third and First brigades, respectively, of the First division, reported to me in person and were directed to establish their headquarters as follows: General Varian at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and General Ward at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment. They were requested to visit the armories of the regiments of their commands and see that the instructions issued were observed, and hold themselves and their staffs in readiness for any service.

In order that the excited condition of the public mind might not be aggravated by the presence of uniformed soldiers in the public streets, and that the troops should be well in hand for prompt action, the following circular was issued to all the commanding officers:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

"Official and Confidential.

"The major-general commanding directs that the ammunition be not distributed until orders to do so are received from these headquarters.

"You will please form your companies as soon as the men arrive and keep them within the armory. Loitering about the doors and neighboring saloons will under no circumstances be permitted. If necessary to prevent it, appoint a provost guard, not otherwise. Men arrested by a provost guard will be returned for disobedience.

"By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.

"WM. H. CHESBROUGH,  
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff."

By 9 o'clock A. M. reports received at headquarters of small bodies of armed men moving in various parts of the city became frequent. The first one of any magnitude or of positive seriousness was received about 8 A. M., to the effect that a large crowd of evil disposed persons had made a demonstration at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Seventh avenue, and obliged all the workmen in that neighborhood to quit work, and join their party. There being no available police force in that vicinity, I dispatched, at the request of the police authorities, Major Jussen of my staff with orders to the commanding officer of the Seventy-first regiment, stationed at Elm Park, to at once move one wing of his regiment and the Washington Grey cavalry in the direction of the point indicated. This movement was rapidly executed; but upon reaching One Hundred and Tenth street information was received that the rioters had moved down through the park. The infantry remained for a short time at One Hundred and Tenth street and Eighth avenue, and the cavalry at One Hundred and Tenth street and Sixth avenue, and at 12:15 P. M. were returned to Elm Park by a telegraphic order.

About 10 A. M. information was received that a considerable body of rioters was moving down Third avenue at Eighty-sixth street, and that the workmen engaged in laying croton pipes had quit work and joined them. To support a detachment of police sent off in omnibuses to intercept them, the First regiment of Infantry, Colonel Ferley commanding, was ordered to move across and up Third avenue at 12 M. Colonel Ferley telegraphed from the Nineteenth Precinct station house, "Everything quiet," and he was, after consultation with the police authorities, telegraphed to return to the armory and keep a sharp lookout.

At 10:30 A. M. an effort was made by an excited crowd to seize the arms stored in a reported Fenian headquarters in Avenue A, near Fourth street; and Colonel Clark of the Seventh regiment was ordered to detail two companies to co-operate with Captain Mount of the Eleventh precinct in protecting them. These companies shortly afterward reported back to their armory, the arms having been secured and removed to police headquarters by the men under Captain Mount.

About the same hour an exciting report to the effect that an armed mob had attacked Second avenue cars was received, and a detachment of police was dispatched by Superintendent Kelso to the Eighteenth precinct. To support and co-operate with this detachment, Colonel Sterry of the Sixth regiment was ordered to send four companies of his command to the Second avenue. The report proved unfounded, or at least was greatly exaggerated. The numerous details of policemen had reduced the force at headquarters so much that it was deemed necessary to reinforce it by a portion of the military. Colonel Clark of the Seventh regiment was therefore ordered to send two companies and occupy the upper floor of the headquarters building. These companies were commanded respectively by Captains Kip and Ely.

The reports from different parts of the city had now become most exciting in their character. One from the immediate vicinity of headquarters, brought in by detectives considered most reliable, was to the effect that an organized force, formed in companies, with officers commanding, having a leader with a drawn sword at their head, was moving down Prince street toward Hibernia Hall. Instantly a plan of capture was determined upon: a body of policemen was to move down Mulberry street to Prince to meet the column, another body was to go down the Bowery to strike their rear, while a strong squad of detectives were to operate in making captures as circumstances would permit. To give more effect and render aid if required, the Eighty-fourth regiment was moved from their armory at Fourth street down Broadway to Prince street, and the Eleventh regiment was moved from Delancy and Chrystie streets up the Bowery to Prince street. The rioters having received some information or entertained suspicions of an aggressive movement on the part of the authorities, had marched off to another section of the city before the dispositions made for dispersion were consummated; subsequently, however, a goodly number of captures were made by the police in the same neighborhood. While the regiments last named were on the march they were directed to police headquarters. As soon as the Eighty-fourth regiment vacated their armory their surplus arms were removed for safety to police headquarters.

A report was received about the same time, and since confirmed by the official report of the commanding officer of the regiment, that a body of about five hundred men were threatening the armory of the Fifth regiment in Hester street, near the Bowery. The building was occupied by a company placed there for its protection, and its presence deterred the mob from making an attack.

Information having been received about noon that the Orangemen had determined to parade, and that a considerable force would probably be required to aid the police in their protection, the Fifty-fifth regiment, and the balance of the Seventy-ninth battalion were ordered to assemble at their armories. A detachment of the latter was ordered to police headquarters, and after conducting a body of prisoners to the Fifteenth precinct station house, was returned to its armory to protect the U. S. Army Building, in which it is located. Colonel Budke of the Third Cavalry was authorized to assemble a part of his command to relieve a company of the Fifth Infantry in the protection of the cavalry armory. Major-General Varian were necessarily general in their character, and consisted chiefly of my opinion as to the proportions of troops to be placed in front, on the flanks, and in the rear of the procession, with the usual caution about preserving steadiness among the men, and keeping the ranks well closed up; all the details of formation, which would be varied according to the number of men in the procession, and which could be determined only upon the ground, together with the orders and instructions to the different regimental commanders according to their respective positions in the column and the attitude assumed by the crowds at different points, were necessarily left to the exercise of his own best judgment and discretion after he should have arrived upon the ground. When the Seventh regiment moved from the armory, the two companies on duty at police headquarters joined the regiment, and the Eleventh regiment occupied the rooms vacated on the upper floors. The regiments were reported promptly, as ordered. For the disposition

made of them, and other information concerning the procession, your attention is invited to the following report of General Varian, submitted immediately after the procession had been dismissed.

"HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,  
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

"Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First division N. G. S. N. Y."

"GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report:

"According to verbal instructions received from you this morning, I proceeded to visit the several regiments of my brigade, and had completed the tour, with the exception of the Eighty-fourth regiment, when orders were received from your headquarters desiring my presence immediately.

"In accordance with your directions to take command of the escort to the Orange procession, I at once proceeded with my staff to the place designated, viz., Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street. On my arrival there I found the procession under the protection of the police, and ready to move.

"The regiments of Infantry ordered for escort service, viz., Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second, and Eighty-fourth, arrived promptly, and reported for duty. I at once disposed the troops in the following order: Seventh regiment on the right; Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth on the right and left flanks, respectively, in column of fours; Sixth and Ninth in the rear (Sixth leading), in column by companies. Before ordering the column to move I was informed by Inspector Walling of the police force that the roofs of the houses on the avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth streets, east side, were covered with men who had been seen loading firearms, and at once directed Colonel Clark to detach the right wing of his regiment, and take position on the opposite side of said block, facing those buildings, instructing him to return any fire which should commence with sufficient vigor to stop it, and to rejoin his regiment after the column had passed that locality. These preparations being made, I gave command for the column to move, and at once took position on the right with my staff. Having arrived on the corner of Twenty-third street I halted the column to give the right wing of the Seventh regiment opportunity to rejoin the command. The order to halt had scarcely been obeyed when I heard firing, proceeding apparently from the rear, and immediately returned to ascertain the nature of the difficulty. On arriving I ordered the firing to cease, made inquiry as to the cause, and learned that the column had been fired into both from sidewalk and houses, and the fire had been promptly returned by some of the regiments, killing and wounding a number of persons.

"Comparative order being restored, I again put the column in motion, proceeding through Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, down the avenue to Fourteenth street, thence around Washington Monument down Fourth avenue to the junction of Third avenue, without further disturbance than the occasional arrest of individuals on the sidewalk by the police. At the said junction the procession dismissed; and, in accordance with your further instructions, I disposed of the troops so as to enclose to space between Fourth and Eighth streets, and then cleared the space of the crowd assembled.

"After remaining in the position described about one hour and a half, I gave directions to the several commands to return to their armories, and to hold themselves in readiness for further orders from your headquarters.

"I cannot close without expressing my satisfaction at the alacrity and cheerfulness displayed by officers and men in obeying orders and giving me every assistance in their power; to the police for their hearty co-operation, and lastly to the men composing the procession; for it must be said to their credit that not a word was spoken, or fire-arm displayed, or anything done by them which could be construed as a menace to any one, carrying out the instructions given them to the letter.

"I have the honor to be, General, respectfully your obedient servant.

"J. M. VARIAN, Brigadier-General."

The firing, referred to in General Varian's report was telegraphed to headquarters, with the additional information that large bodies of rioters were confronting the head of the column, impeding its advance. Upon this, the First regiment of Infantry, Colonel Ferley commanding, was ordered to move promptly down to and occupy Madison Square, so as to flank the rioters, should they continue in force in front of the procession when it reached that point, or render such assistance as General Varian might require. For a similar purpose, two companies of the Eleventh regiment, afterwards re-enforced by two other companies, were ordered to occupy Fourteenth street, near Irving Place, and the Thirteenth regiment was moved up the Bowery as far as Fourth street. These movements were made on the left flank of the column, under the supposition, which was afterwards found correct, that the bulk of the rioters would approach the route of the procession from the north and east. The Thirteenth regiment was subsequently reported to General Varian, and used in the dispositions made to ensure order and quietude in the dispersion of the Orangemen. Those dispositions were simply the occupation, by the troops, of the streets, running into and across the Bowery and Fourth avenue, from Astor Place and Eighth street down to Fourth street. After the Orangemen had left for their homes, the troops were gradually withdrawn and sent to their armories. The procession formed and marched from Eighth avenue shortly after two o'clock, and arrived at its destination a little past four o'clock. While it was moving the troops not in the column or disposed of on the flanks as above recited, were stationed ready for immediate service, as follows: The Fifth, Sixty-ninth, and Fifty-fifth, and Seventy-ninth, in their respective armories, the Eighth at the city arsenal with Batteries C and G, Captain Schilling and Lieutenant Wright commanding, and the Twelfth at the State Arsenal.

Having been requested by the president of the Police Department, to furnish a guard for the protection of the United States Post-office, a detachment of two companies of the Sixty-ninth regiment were ordered, at 5:20 P. M., to occupy the Post-office, and remain there until 7 o'clock, the next morning. At the same time two companies of the Seventy-first regiment were ordered to occupy Kapp's Garden, at Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street, until 8 o'clock A. M., to prevent an anticipated attack upon a picnic party. At 6 o'clock P. M., apparent quietude having been restored in the vicinity of headquarters, the Thirteenth regiment was relieved with the thanks of the division commander, and ordered to return to its armory. At the same time the First regiment, at Madison Square, was ordered to return to its armory, and the four companies of the Eleventh, at Fourteenth street, to rejoin the regiment at Police headquarters. These dispositions brought all the troops, except the Eleventh regiment, to the positions occupied early in the day, where they remained undisturbed by orders or alarms the whole night.

No indications of a necessity for the use of large bodies of troops being apparent, General Ward, and staff were relieved at 8 P. M., and General Varian, and staff, at 1 P. M., of the 13th inst., by the issue of the following notice:

"The major-general commanding, desires me to say that the recent reports, from the various precincts, are so satisfactory that he does not consider it necessary for you to remain longer on duty. You will, therefore, please consider yourself relieved, upon receipt of this, with the thanks of the commanding general, for the efficient discharge of the difficult and delicate service of the day.

"The regiments will all remain at their armories until further orders."

The night passed without any unusual excitement, and at 8 o'clock A. M., with the consent of the police authorities, a gradual dismissal of all the troops, except the Twenty-second regiment, was begun. To the Twenty-second the following order was issued, viz.:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, July 13, 1871.

"Special Orders No. 18.

"The commanding officer of the Twenty-second regiment will proceed immediately, with his command, to Elm Park, corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-fourth street, to relieve the Seventy-first regiment, and the Washington Grey Troop of Cavalry. Upon his arrival, he will confer with the officer in charge of the Thirty-first police precinct, and co-operate with him in the preservation of order.

"By order of Major-General Shaler." "WM. H. CHESBROUGH,  
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff."

At noon it was returned to the armory and dismissed.

In the following table will be found the strength of the several organizations ordered on duty, and the list of casualties which occurred in this command.



	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
First Infantry.....	17	215	232
Fifth ".....	24	377	401
Sixth ".....	19	315	334
Seventh ".....	36	570	606
Eighth ".....	27	356	383
Ninth ".....	35	441	476
Eleventh Infantry.....	37	311	348
Twelfth ".....	25	265	290
Twenty-second Infantry.....	29	378	407
Fifty-fifth ".....	13	216	234
Sixty-ninth ".....	28	336	354
Seventy-first ".....	32	378	410
Seventy-ninth ".....	14	76	90
Eighth-fourth ".....	26	278	304
Ninety-sixth ".....	13	206	224
Third Cavalry Detachment.....	15	97	112
Washington Grey Troop.....	4	41	45
Battery C.....	4	56	60
G.....	2	20	22
	410	4,922	5,332

## CASUALTIES.

Sixth regiment—Captain Adler, slightly grazed at the wrist; one private badly bruised in the leg.

Ninth regiment—Sergeant Samuel Wyatt, Company F, killed; Private H. C. Page, Company K, killed; Colonel James Fisk, Jr., ankle sprained; Captain B. W. Spencer, slightly hurt with a brick; Private Fryer, Company A, wounded in leg, since dead; Private Burns, Company E, stabbed in back; Sergeant T. C. Byers, Co. B, kicked in the side.

Eighty-fourth—Captain J. Douglas, Company K, cut in head by missile; Private Jennie, Company I, shot in head, seriously; Private W. Archer, Company F, flesh wound in wrist.

Seventh regiment—Sergeant Behringer, Company G, leg wound by a stone; Private Townsend, Company G, shot in neck by musket ball; Private Morgan, Company H, scalp wound, slight.

There are two points in connection with the operations of this command on the 12th instant to which the attention of the Commander-in-Chief is especially invited: First, the promptitude with which the troops assembled, and which the Commander-in-Chief by his presence had an opportunity of witnessing; and second, the increased numbers which each organization turned out. In many regiments this increase amounted to fifty per cent. more than usual; and when is considered the peculiar circumstances under which the orders were issued, the divided and excited state of the public mind, the extraordinary and unusual conditions which made it necessary to call upon the National Guard, and the extremely delicate nature of the service to be performed, the devotion of officers and men to principles of law and order, and of complete subordination to the constituted authorities, is strikingly apparent. Their conduct during the twenty-four successive hours of service was in the highest degree commendable. But one case of misconduct of an officer is reported, and that is being attended to. A very small portion of the public press and a few persons with biased and prejudiced minds have endeavored to create an impression that some of the regiments acted hastily in firing on Eighth avenue; but by a careful perusal of the official reports of all the principal commanding officers, and a minute personal inquiry of the officers engaged and the citizens residing in the neighborhood, into the circumstances attending the melee, I have failed to discover sufficient cause for the statements made. An official report of operations of a military body is not the place to discuss the merits of any proposition touching the conduct of the troops that does not emanate from the recognized source of military authority. But as so much has been said by certain classes, and so much has been written calculated to bring into disrepute at least a portion of that organization which alone can protect and defend law-abiding citizens in their rights of person and property in times of riot and anarchy, that I will be pardoned for assuming the guardianship of the honor and reputation of that part which I have the honor to command, so far as to declare my belief that what is said or written about the misconduct of the troops on the 12th instant has a partisan origin and an unmanly aim. Letters of thanks from citizens in the neighborhood of the riot for the services rendered by the troops confirm the official reports of the officers. The testimony is abundant to show that, long before the troops retaliated, fire-arms were discharged and missiles of all kinds thrown at them from the sidewalks, windows, and house-tops; and it was not until an officer of the Eighty-fourth had been struck down by a missile thrown from a house-top, one of the men, shot in the head, and another had received a flesh wound, two men of the Ninth killed outright, a number wounded, and three of the Sixth wounded, that fire was opened on the mob. It is the opinion of the most experienced officers of the police force and military present that the troops did not fire any too soon; that in a very few minutes more it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to overpower the mob; and that the lives lost at Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street saved the sacrifice of a much greater number at some other point. None can sympathize more deeply with the families that suffered by the unfortunate occurrences of the 12th inst., than do the men whose duty required them to use their weapons in sustaining the civil authorities, and in defence of themselves. And it is not unreasonable to hope that while all are deploring the circumstances which made a resort to arms necessary, the public will not be unmindful of the bereaved families of the dead and suffering members of the National Guard.

The extremely delicate service of General Varian in commanding the escort to the procession, was performed in a highly creditable manner and to my satisfaction. And it would be unjust to meritorious officers, not to record herein my conviction that the regimental commanders of the escort acted with coolness and discretion. That the officers and men under them discharged their duty under circumstances calculated to excite and aggravate the most experienced troops, and are entitled therefore to the commendation of their superior officers. The orders issued from time to time were obeyed by all the commands on duty with an alacrity rarely witnessed, giving abundant evidence that the National Guard stands ready at all times to sustain the civil authorities in maintaining law and order against all aggressors.

To the members of my staff, who from early morning of the 12th until noon of the 13th were actively engaged without rest, I am indebted for the prompt delivery of orders and despatches and other valuable assistance. I desire also to record my acknowledgments for the professional services of Surgeon Cheseman formerly of the Seventh regiment, N. G., which were kindly volunteered and accepted early on the morning of the 12th.

Permit me in conclusion, while alluding to the meritorious services of those under my command, to confirm what the public press have already said of the gallant conduct of the Police force engaged on that day. It was my duty to keep in constant communication with the commander-in-chief and the Police authorities, from early morning until the excitement in the public mind had subsided. At headquarters but one sentiment actuated the officers on duty, from the president of the department, Mr. Henry Smith and his colleagues of the Board of Commissioners, and Superintendent Kelso and his subordinate officers, and that was, to do their whole duty in the most prompt and energetic manner. The movements of the detachments were made with the greatest celerity, and the officers of the National Guard who witnessed their operations in attacking the mob at different points unite in giving the highest praise for the courage and dash displayed in making attacks, as well as for the patient coolness manifested while exposed to the abusive epithets and dangerous assaults of the mob. Their valor was conspicuous and entitled them not only to the respect of their superiors but to the confidence of the public at large. While New York possesses so brave and self-sacrificing a body of protectors she has little to fear from internal disturbances. Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER, Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1871.  
General Orders No. 15.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief desires to express his thanks to Major-General Alexander Shaler and the officers and soldiers of the National Guard under his command for their services during the riots in the City of New York on the 12th instant. The promptitude with which the several organizations responded to the call for the severe duty of the day sustained the reputation earned by them for patriotic devotion to the cause of order and good government. They have demonstrated anew the value of a well-regulated militia to the security of a free State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
J. B. STONEHOUSE,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.  
Official: ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major, &c.

## FUNERAL OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

THE Ninth regiment on Sunday conveyed to their last resting-place the remains of their two comrades who fell in the conflict of Wednesday, Sergeant Samuel Wyatt of Company F, and Private Paige of Company K. The former was killed by a shot in the thigh, the ball entering the groin; the latter by a slug, which entered behind the ear and carried away a portion of the side and top of the skull. The funeral ceremonies were more imposing than those usually accorded to soldiers of similar rank, the circumstances of their death exciting universal sympathy throughout the National Guard and among the citizens. The streets were filled with people, and at the church where the funeral services were conducted the crowd of persons must have at one time numbered some 20,000. Everything, however, was quiet and orderly, despite forebodings to the contrary, and no turbulent demonstrations were observed during the ceremonies or march of the troops. The escort and following troops paraded with muskets, at the special request, we learn, of Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, commanding the Ninth, although the latter command alone carried ammunition in view of possible need. The detail for escort duty was made from the companies of the deceased soldiers, and the remains, handsomely encased in elegant caskets, were conveyed in hearses from their late places of deposit to Calvary P. E. Church, located at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, where they were duly placed in front of the altar. The troops which had volunteered to parade assembled at their respective armories, and at a little after 1 o'clock proceeded to the Ninth regiment armory, where the military portion of the funeral pageant was formed. This consisted of detachments of the First, Twelfth, and Seventy-first, the Ninth parading in a body, all in full-dress uniform. The troops as they proceeded to the church made a very handsome display, the Ninth and Seventy-first, in white trousers and cross-belts, attracting marked attention, and receiving many compliments. On reaching the church, the Ninth and the other detachments filed therein, all with the exception of the Seventy-first, taking their muskets with them, the latter stacking arms opposite the church, appropriate guard being placed over them. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the sight of the numerous and brilliant uniforms of the military, and the deathlike silence of all the surroundings, was very affecting to all who beheld it. When all had finally entered and become seated, the beautiful and impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., the rector of the church and temporary chaplain of the Ninth, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Walker and Lawrence. During this time heavy clouds had gathered and every indication was given of a coming storm, which alone, if nothing else, should have made the Rev. Dr. the more brief in his discourse; but apparently he was not affected by these warnings of nature, not concluding his lengthy discourse until the hour of 4:30 p. m. had arrived. In the meantime, and at the conclusion of the services, the storm that had threatened so long came on with unusual fury. The troops at this time had all filed from the church and were getting in position, but when the rain and hail finally came down, there was a general scampering of the main portion of the populace and a portion of the troops, the Ninth alone taking the brunt of the storm. The wind and rain was fearful in its fury, and against which it would have been almost impossible to have marched. The injury to elegant uniforms and gold lace was therefore immense, some of which can never be restored. After the storm had somewhat abated the troops were again reformed, and the solemn pageant took up the march to the Harlem Railroad depot, Forty-second street, in the following order:

Six hundred policemen in column.  
Veterans of the Ninth Infantry, two platoons.  
Ninth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, band and drum corps, ten commands of eighteen files.  
Brigadier-General Varian, staff, and officers of the Eighth, Thirtieth, Fifty-fifth, and other officers of the First and Second divisions.  
Seventy-first Infantry, Major Eunson, band and drum corps, four commands of sixteen files.  
First Infantry, Major Perley, drum corps, two companies, ten files.  
Twelfth Infantry, Colonel Ward, drum corps, six commands of fourteen files.  
Platoon police.  
Carriages containing relatives and friends, and officers of the First division National Guard.

The sidewalk by this time was again filled with large crowds of spectators who came forth after the shower, but the rain did not entirely cease, but commenced again soon after the march had been taken up by the troops. The solemn column, in common time, took its course slowly up Fourth avenue through Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue to the depot, where all the military, with the exception of the Ninth, were dismissed, and returned to their respective armories. The Ninth (unnecessarily, we think, under the circumstances, the men being wet to their skins) then took the cars for Woodlawn, arriving at which cemetery the escort were received by four companies of the Third Infantry, Colonel Fay. The mournful procession wended its way through the cemetery, the band playing Saul's funeral dirge, and the sounds of the funeral notes vibrating and echoing through the valleys and over the hills of the city of the dead. The regimental plot was at length reached, and is situated upon the elevated lawn of the cemetery, near the tower on the summit, and commands a splendid view of the surrounding country. No more beautiful or prominent place could have been selected. The ground is the gift of Colonel Fisk to the regiment, and cost \$1,500. The space included in the plot is forty-five feet square. A monument will soon be erected.

The remains of Private Walter Pryor, another member of the Ninth, a victim to the mob, was interred with military honors on Thursday last at Woodlawn. The regiment paraded likewise as mourners on this occasion, also a detachment of the Seventy-ninth (Company C), the whole forming a very imposing and sorrowful spectacle.

The remains of the late Sergeant Gaffney, another unfortunate member of the Ninth, a victim to suicide through the undue excitement of the law and other circumstances, were interred on Tuesday last at Rondout, N. Y. The funeral ceremonies were of a private nature, without military display.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This command, Colonel D. E. Austin, left Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon last on an excursion to Poughkeepsie; arriving at that city, it

was received by the Twenty-first Infantry, Colonel Smith. The reception was a perfect ovation. The particulars of the trip we will endeavor to give in our next issue.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—The field officers of this brigade assembled at division headquarters on Monday evening last to choose a brigade commander in place of General Louis Burger, deceased. Major-General Shaler presided, and sixteen votes were cast, as follows: Colonel Funk 5, Colonel Sterry 3, Colonel Conkling 3, and ex-Colonel Lux 5. As it took nine votes for a choice, the presiding officer decided that there was no choice, and thereupon adjourned the meeting. The action of the presiding officer completely nonplused the officers, as it has always been customary if the first ballot is unsuccessful to cast another. General Shaler, however, takes the ground that he was ordered to hold an election, and as it was indecisive in its results, he has no legal power to hold a second until it is ordered by his superior officer. The point is finely drawn, and it is very apparent that General Shaler does not intend to leave any loophole for litigation.

THE PROVIDENTIAL TRIP OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY will begin on Monday, and terminate on Thursday next. The committee here and in Providence have completed their arrangements, and it now only remains for all to carry them into effect, of which fact not the least doubt is entertained. We published last week the completed arrangements and have nothing to add, save that the unanimity of feeling among the different military organizations of Providence relative to this excursion is perfect, and every organization that first proposed receiving the American Guard will "stand by the colors" in good shape, which fact we note with much pleasure. The following named gentlemen form the reception committee, many of whose names are most familiar to every New Yorker. The character of this committee alone is sufficient guarantee of the hospitable welcome to be given to one of New York's finest and most solid organizations. The committee includes General A. E. Burnside, Governor Seth Padelford, Mayor Thomas A. Doyle, Colonel Amasa Sprague, Colonel Henry Lippitt, General Wm. R. Walker, General Lyander Flagg, General J. G. Hazard, Colonel Henry Allen, Colonel E. C. Gallup, Hon. Alfred Anthony, General E. C. Mauran, General L. B. Frieze, General Horace Daniels, General Heber LeFavour, Colonel A. C. Eddy, Colonel A. S. Gallup, Colonel W. P. Blodgett, Captain A. H. White, Colonel N. Van Slyck, Martin C. Stokes. The chairman of this committee has extended invitations to the Marine Artillery, United Train of Artillery, Providence Horse Guards, and First Light Infantry to parade on the occasion, all of which have accepted.

The regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory in full-dress uniform, heavy marching order, fatigue cap slung to the left hip button, on Monday, the 24th inst. The assembly at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Each company will take two servants, and commissioned officers will be allowed one valise or small trunk, which, properly marked, will be sent to the armory, in care of the quartermaster before 12 o'clock m. of the 24th inst. Captain Wm. H. Cox is appointed officer of the day, and Lieutenant Gilbert N. Knight officer of the guard, for the 24th inst. Colonel Roskafellar is expected from Europe to-day (Saturday), in time to assume command for this trip.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Twenty-second, one of the Orange procession escorting regiments, has received deserved great praise for its forbearance towards the mob and excellent display of thorough discipline. While other commands of the escort are censured somewhat for an indiscriminate firing on the crowd without orders, the Twenty-second is praised for not using its powder. We fear, however, if these shots had not been fired by the Eighty-fourth at this critical time, the Twenty-second and the escort generally would have had abundance of opportunity for the use of the cartridge. The numerical strength of the Twenty-second on the Fourth of July parade was 351 men, including band and drum corps. On the 12th inst., exclusive of band, it was 497 men....The riotous proceedings of Wednesday, July 12, has brought the First division again prominently before the public. But while it has gained many friends, it has also gained not a few enemies from a class which is non-forgiving and relentless. The bile is still there, and it will take many more doses of lead and powder physic to give the city a healthy tone. It will not, we find, to play with these unprincipled and ignorant mobs....The militia news of the week is riot! riot!! and the action of the troops in suppressing the same....The *Evening Post* says: "Mr. T. Nas, whose indolent pencil has supplied so many capital caricatures of late to *Harper's Weekly*, bore a soldier's share in the suppression of the riot in the ranks of the Seventh regiment, of which he is a private. We do not doubt that his quick eye caught many of the more comic and grotesque incidents of the day for future illustration. "The Flight of Fisk" in his drawing would have a run, if we may be allowed this expression, beyond that of "Dame Europa's School," and might be given with the alternative title of "Dissolving Views of the Eighth Avenue Engagement."....The First division Howitzer Battery G was on duty at the old Elm street Arsenal during the recent disturbance in our city. First Lieutenant Wright was in command of this efficient arm of the service, and there is no telling what the four guns of this little battery would have done had the opportunity been offered. A battery of this character, well handled, is very effective for street service and likely to cause some little demoralization among rioters after the first discharge of grape and canister....Lieutenant Peter Bertsch, of the Eleventh brigade, Independent Troop, has been chosen Grand Marshal of the North American Turn r Bundes-Fest, which takes place in Williamsburgh in August. The Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second regiments have signified their intention to participate in this fest....Several months since Adjutant Schmidt, of the Twenty-eighth regiment, tendered his resignation to Colonel Burger. The delivery of the document, we learn, was afterward intercepted; hence, he still holds the office....The officers of the Twenty-eighth assembled at the armory on the 12th of July, by command of General Dakin, to await further orders, but fortunately their services were not called into requisition....Dr. Lowenstein has been commissioned assistant surgeon of the Thirty-second regiment, with the rank of captain....Captain Benjamin, supernumerary Seventy-first, has declined the position of commandant of Company A of that regiment....It took apparently both of the surgeons of the Ninth to attend the wounds (?) of Colonel Fisk on the "bloody twelfth;" meanwhile, the killed and wounded of the regiment, from all accounts, were left in the hands of comrades or regimental surgeons attached to other commands. The chief surgeon, we are informed by a sergeant of the regiment, endeavored to entice him and other members into the Opera House, but the sergeant very properly informed him that his duty was with his company, and there he staid....The voluminous report of Major-General Shaler has necessarily crowded out of this department much of interest....Troop G, Third Cavalry, Captain John W. Haaren, will make an excursion to Elm Park, and practice at target, on the 26th inst....The non-commissioned officers of the Fifth Infantry held their first annual target practice and summer night's festival at Hamilton Park on Wednesday last. The day was exceedingly unpleasant; the "non-coms." and their friends, nevertheless, enjoyed themselves as only German friends know how....The second annual steamboat excursion up the Hudson of Company I, Fifth regiment, Captain J. Zimmer, takes place on the 6th prox....Troop F, First Cavalry, paraded in caps instead of helmets on the 4th of July. It is stated that the members have resolved not to wear the helmets any more, as it gives them a Prussian appearance. The company is Irish, and do not take to Prussian notions readily. This want of uniformity, however, gives the regiment a bad appearance on parade. Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, we learn, wears one of the helmets, made originally for one of General Postley's staff.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Central Committee of the German society for the sick and wounded have received 4,291,000 thalers.

THE Select Committee of the British Parliament on steam boiler explosions has reported against official inspection.

SEVEN of the former French officials of Strasburg have entered the German civil service and others are expected to follow.

VARIOUS reports come to the effect that the Prussians are about to abandon the needle gun, and are apparently hesitating between the choice of the Chassepot, of which they have half a million taken from the French, and the Werder rifle.

HER Majesty's ship *Sultan*, just completed and almost ready to be commissioned, has an armament of four 9-inch 12-ton guns on the upper deck, and eight 10-inch 18-ton guns on the main deck, "the whole of which are mounted and worked on the carriages designed by Captain Robert A. E. Scott, Royal Navy."

SIR Joseph Whitworth, just as the artillery authorities have abandoned breech-loading guns, because of defective mechanism in fuse and breech-loading, in want of power, etc., has made a breech-loader of immense power and great simplicity, with which he expects to establish an incontestable supremacy over the new muzzle-loaders.

THE British Governor at Sandy Point, Caffraria, South Africa, has sent a detachment of troops to Port Gallant, on the Patagonian coast, to avenge the massacre of the crew of the British ship *Prospita*, killed by the Patagonians while ashore gathering wood on the 4th of March last.

A GERMAN vessel, the *Pomerania*, is about to undertake a technical and scientific exploration of the German seas, commencing with the Baltic and the channels between the German ocean and the Baltic. Two months will be devoted to this exploration this year and it will be continued next year.

THE Prussian medical staff lost 101 military surgeons in the course of the late war. Twenty-five died of diseases, 6 were killed on the battle-field, 3 died of their wounds, and 63 were wounded, but not mortally. The Germans profess to see in this list an evidence that the French did not respect the convention of Geneva.

A NEW monitor for the Danubian flotilla, built at the expense of the Austro-Hungarian Government, was recently launched at Pesth. She is 164 ft. long, 28 wide, 6 deep, and draws about 3½ ft. of water. The monitor will be provided with 2 rifled 24 pounders, a rotating turret, plated with iron 2½ in. thick, and special turrets for the captain and steersman.

THE Imperial German Eagle is to be the heraldic eagle, with the head turned to the right, above which the Imperial crown will appear to hover. The shield on the eagle's breast will display the heraldic Prussian eagle, each wing containing six broad and five narrow feathers; the claws will be without the insignia they usually seem to grasp, and the tail in heraldic delineation.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, captain of Her British Majesty's ship *Galatea*, in an address to the pupils of the Worcester training-ship, thus alludes to a fact in which the English find more occasion for congratulation than we do: "In every port I have visited, both in our own possessions and in those of other nations, the great majority of vessels fly the red ensign of England."

IN view of the fact that M. Thiers proposes to increase rather than diminish the strength of the French army and navy, and thus continue to burden France with a heavy budget, the Germans argue that the war indemnity exacted from France is too light rather than too heavy, and there is no moral obligation on the part of Germany to show her any special indulgence in requiring the punctual discharge of the war-indemnity.

THE *German Correspondent*, alluding to the grand entry of the Prussian troops into Berlin, says: The Americans and Swiss who were present at the triumphal entry of the troops express great admiration at the behavior of the people, and the utter absence of anything like bravado. A number of Genevans were here, who had been attracted to Berlin by the German sympathies which now are on the increase in their city.

IN the Spanish army general officers cannot leave the service on any account. They are divided into active service and disability (*cuartel*); those in disability are apt to be called at a moment's notice, and must even live where the minister of war pleases. By this power the minister disposes, at his pleasure, of all the generals; and can, for any trifling offence, exile a general to the Philippine Islands, or to any corner of the kingdom.

IN spite of many difficulties, Russia is traversed by canals. An unbroken communication, by this means, has been established between St. Petersburg and the Caspian Sea; canals unite the Baltic and Black Seas; and the White and the Caspian are in like manner united. A traveller can go from St. Petersburg to Selmsk, in Siberia, with the exception of a few miles, all the way by water.

"FOREMOST among the lessons of the late war," says the *London Globe*, "was a proof to demonstration that campaigns are fought and battles are won by legs rather than arms. The power of rapid movement by forced marches was never more important to troops than in the present epoch of military science. That being so, it is only natural to expect that all obstacles to the free and quick movements of the soldier will be removed, and every facility afforded him."

IN stating in the annual ordnance survey report presented to Parliament the work done for the War Office, it is mentioned that 11,000 copies of the battle-fields of Germany were supplied to illustrate Captain Hosier's translation of the official account of the battles; a plan has also been supplied of London and the country within fifteen miles around, on the six-inch scale. Nine hundred and eighty photostereographic copies were made in the year of several sheets of the Government maps of

France, and 232 of the great plan of Paris on the scale of 2½ inches to a mile.

THE works lately commenced at Port Said for the Suez Canal Railway are being prosecuted with energy. Other works will soon be commenced for a railway from the docks at Dussaud, on the Asiatic coast, to Soria, where the line will form a junction with the rest of the Egyptian railway system. To supply the locomotives on the Asiatic side of the line with water an aqueduct is to be carried under the Suez Canal at the spot known as Kilometre No. 1.

THE labors of the British Royal Commission on coal, appointed a few years ago, are on the point of completion, and the result is the demonstration of the fact that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, sufficiently economically gettable coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland to last from 800 to 1,000 years. At which fact Great Britain heaves a heavy sigh of relief, she being as anxious to escape burning out as the rest of the world is to escape burning up.

THE correspondents who describe the grand review in the Bois de Boulogne on the 29th of June agree substantially in the statement that the marching past was done in a most creditable manner, and it is evident that a leaf has been taken out of the Prussian book. The cavalry was weak and in a disorganized state, and the artillery horses have not yet recovered from the fatigues imposed by two campaigns. The new Minister of War commanded the Second Corps d'Armée.

THE *Magdala* and *Abyssinian*, two British vessels built expressly for the defence of Bombay, are built on the low freeboard monitor plan, being of about 2,000 tons burthen, and 200 horse-power. Length 225 feet, breadth 43 feet. They each carry four 18-ton guns, placed two in each of two turrets. The armor plating is 7 inches thick in some parts, and 6 feet in other parts of the hull. The armor in the turrets is 9 and 10 inches thick. On the decks of these ships is what is called a breastwork of solid armor plating of about 9 inches thick; this breastwork is 3 feet 2 inches high, and extends 107 feet in length and 36 feet 4 inches in breadth.

A RECENT correspondence in the *Mémorial de la Loire* casts doubts upon the early opening of the sub-Alpine tunnel to railway communication between France and Italy. One difficulty appears to arise from the smoke evolved from the locomotives while passing through the tunnel. At the first trial, it is stated, out of three engine drivers, two died from suffocation, and the third was with difficulty restored to life. The temperature also in the tunnel is described as being very high, but efforts to improve the ventilation are being continued. Engines consuming their own smoke have been ordered from England, which, it is hoped, will remove many of the difficulties now experienced in the present work.

THE dramatic talent of the inhabitants of Upper Bavaria, to which we are indebted for the celebrated passion plays of Ober Ammergau, was turned to account in welcoming the soldiers returning from France. The soldiers, one after the other, repeated poem detailing the principal events of the war, and at the close of each the chorus sung one of the popular songs of the country, which harmonized with the poem. The first scene represented the departure of the soldiers from their home, and the last their return to it. Between the two lay the hard-fought days from Weissenburg down to Paris and Orleans. The whole idea originated among the villagers, and was executed by them alone.

A NEW projectile called the bullet shell has been invented in England. It is a sort of hybrid between a shrapnel and a segment, designed to combine the advantages of the segment when burst on graze—quick action and effective dispersion—with the great penetrative and sustained effect of the shrapnel. It consists of an ordinary shell, containing leaden bullets, and having a space up the centre and a small chamber at the bottom which are filled with powder. In a competitive trial with the Boxer shrapnel and the Armstrong segment shell, it was found that the shrapnel was slightly the best of the three shells, the bullet shell ranking second, and the segment third. There is a good prospect of getting rid of the segment altogether in British field equipment, retaining only shrapnel and common shell with case shot.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* refers to Colonel Rice's Trowel Bayonet as follows: "Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, U. S. Army, has invented a 'trowel bayonet' which has, he informs us, been supplied to the United States Engineers and the Third and Fifth Regiments of Infantry. The United States Ordnance Office has recommended the issue of five hundred to be tested, morally and physically, by twenty-five companies, and, when we see the reports, we shall be better able to form an opinion of the merits of what is admitted to be an ugly, and asserted to be a very useful, weapon. General Sherman is in favor of it. We fear a good shovel would prove a bad bayonet, though a line of shining trowels with sharp points might produce as much effect as the elongated triangular steel. The trowel must be taken off to be used, but if 'a heavy field work can be thrown up in ten or fifteen minutes' it must be a good tool."

*Broad Arrow* remarks, in alluding to the fact not generally known that all commanding officers in the British army are even now compelled to send in confidential reports to the generals or other officers commanding the district or station, and the general officer is again in his turn expected to forward a report as to the fitness or otherwise of the officers in command of regiments, that it is a most disagreeable idea to have constantly in one's mind that your commanding officer may be continually mentioning your name in his "confidential reports" in the most disparaging terms, and equally unpleasant to know that you will never learn what has been written about you until, some fine day you apply for an appointment, and it is refused on the grounds that your commanding officer has reported unfavorably of you; all this very probably having arisen from some piece of contemptible, petty spite, because you have not sufficient money to entertain his guests, or because you prefer dancing with pretty Miss Jones to sitting out a fast

dance with your commanding officer's stout and by no means prepossessing wife.

ACCORDING to the *Military Statistical Journal*, just published at St. Petersburg, the regular Russian army consists of 852 battalions of infantry, 281 squadrons of cavalry, and 1,422 guns. This force, when on a peace footing, amounts to 33,043 officers, and 732,829 men, and when on a war footing to 39,083 officers, and 1,173,879 men. On the 1st of January, 1869, the number of men on furlough was 60,000 more than would have been required to bring the army to a war footing. The average proportion of officers to men is thirty-seven in 1,000. The proportional number of cavalry troops has been reduced under the present government. Of every 1,000 soldiers in the army, 797 belong to the infantry, 77 to the cavalry, 101 to the artillery, and 25 are pioneers. The number of officers who leave the army is generally greater than that entering it. On the other hand, the men of the lower ranks enter the army in greater numbers than they leave it. During the last eleven years there were 242,316 more recruits than were required to fill vacancies. The standard of education in the Russian army is gradually, though slowly, improving. In 1867 the percentage of men who could neither read nor write was fifty-four; this percentage fell to forty-six in the year 1869. The greatest number of uneducated men are, strange to say, to be found in the artillery, and the least in the cavalry.

THE *Invalide Russe* states that in the present year the field military operations of the officers on the general staff will take place, not only in the St. Petersburg Military district, but also in the Kiev and Moscow districts, and perhaps in the kingdom of Warsaw. In the first-mentioned district in the course of June; in the others in autumn. In each district every year in autumn and in spring for three or four weeks, as far as possible, every officer of the general staff is to take part in these military pursuits under the direction of the chiefs of the district staff. A small number of Cossacks and other cavalry are also to be appointed for the purpose of indicating the disposition of the forces, for messages, and finally for supplying those officers with horses who have not their own. For each of these military operations a general plan must be arranged, but in it a choice of ground will be left as a problem, in order to teach outpost duty and field movements. It has been determined to manoeuvre two separate forces, with Major-General Gerselyman and Major-General Obruchiev as leaders. Officers of the general staff, as also other officers, have been divided equally between both sides, with the exception of some few who are to be with the director of the operations. The greater proportion of the officers have already started for their destination.

THE English Army Regulation Bill, as amended in committee, and as it will probably become law, consists of four parts. Part I. "Commissions in Her Majesty's Forces," prohibits the sale of commissions after a certain day, and provides for compensation to officers holding saleable commissions. Part II. "Auxiliary Forces," enacts that after a given day the jurisdiction of lords-lieutenant as regards the auxiliary forces shall be reinstated in Her Majesty; and further that the first class of the army reserve, the militia reserve, and the militia shall consist respectively of such number of men as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament; that the period of training militia recruits shall be not more than six months; and that the Mutiny Act shall apply to volunteers when in training. Part III. "Supplemental Provisions," appoints commissioners to compensate officers, and prescribes their duties; it also enacts certain regulations as to the billeting of militia, returns, etc. Part IV. "Miscellaneous," gives the Government power on occasions of emergency to take possession of railroads; enables militia and volunteer corps to acquire land, and defines terms. "Of course," says *Broad Arrow*, "we are expected to sneer at the bill in this reduced shape, and flout the Government that has the meanness to persevere with it. But we hold to the opinion we were the first to express—that the keystone of the Government plans is the abolition of Purchase; and in carrying this part of their scheme, they in effect carry all—and more than all—they proposed. The rest is, strictly speaking, 'Regulation'; this is 'Revolution.'" A cable despatch announces that the Government will abolish the purchase system by royal warrant, in defiance of the House of Lords.

THE relative accuracy of fire between heavy guns mounted on large and small vessels was tested in a competitive trial on the 23d of June in the English Channel between the *Bustard*, double-screw iron gunboat, of the *Blazer* class, 245 tons, 28-horse power, armed with one 10-inch 18-ton M. L. R. gun, on a rising and lowering platform worked by steam power, and the *Plucky*, double-screw iron gunboat of the *Staunch* class, 213 tons, 25-horse power, carrying one 9-inch 12-ton M. L. R. gun, on a platform the same as that of the *Bustard*. The *Bustard* fired 15 rounds at 1,300, 1,400, and 1,500 yards range, with full service charges of 40 lb. R. L. G. powder, and 400-pounder empty common shell, at a target of the established service pattern, i. e., a triangular frame twelve feet high, and covered with canvas, and on the third round, at 1,500 yards range, totally destroyed the first target. The average time between each round was 3.7 minutes, the points obtained for accuracy of shot being 6.3. The *Plucky* also fired 15 rounds at the same ranges, with full service charges of 30 lb. R. L. G. powder, and 250-pounder empty common shell. The average time between each round was four minutes, the points obtained for accuracy per shot being 5.1. It will thus be seen that the *Bustard*, although not much larger than the *Plucky*, has the advantage, for she carries a much heavier gun, which can be worked with greater rapidity and accuracy of fire than the smaller gun on board the *Plucky*.

## DIED.

HENDERSON.—At Fort Wingate, N. M., on June 25, 1871, of neuralgia, Mrs. M. A. HENDERSON, wife of Colonel J. D. Henderson.